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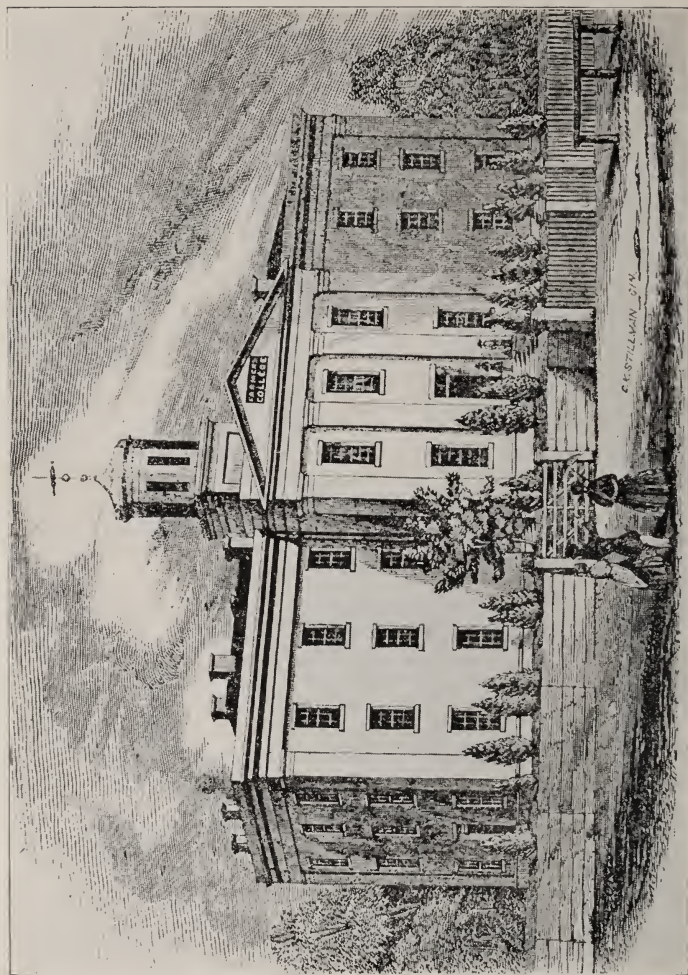


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FARMERS' COLLEGE—1847.

HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF
Farmers' College

By
A. B. HUSTON,
Class of 1847-48,
Chairman of Publication Committee.



PUBLISHED BY
THE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS' COLLEGE.

Report and Preface.



In the summer of 1902, inspired by love and loyalty for the once famous school of their boyhood days—Farmers' College—some of the old students,—among whom should be especially named John H. McMackin, C. C. Archer, E. N. Wild, A. S. Ludlow, Wm. Durham, Wm. Ferris, and R. H. Langdale,—inaugurated the movement for a reunion of the Old Boys at the College Building. They fixed upon September 6th as the time, and issued the following Call and Program for the same:—

First Reunion of the Old Students of Farmers' College at the College, College Hill, Saturday, September 6th, 1902.

1 P. M.—Will meet in the Chapel.

Invocation, - - BISHOP J. M. WALDEN.
 Reception Address, - JOHN E. BRUCE, Mayor.
 Response, - - - MURAT HALSTEAD.

1.30—Organization of an Association.

2.00—A Stroll will be taken about the Hill.

3.00—Assemble at the Dining Room of the College (now the OHIO MILITARY INSTITUTE), where a Lunch will be served, after which there will be short addresses by some of the Old Boys.

Come and meet old acquaintances. Come and revive the memories of your college days. Come and help

make the occasion a pleasant one, long to be remembered for its "Feast of Reason and Flow of Soul."

WM. DURHAM,
C. C. ARCHER,
JOHN H. McMAKIN,
Committee of Arrangements.

The Call brought together some three score prominent citizens of the gray-haired type, who made the occasion a most enjoyable and memorable one. A permanent organization was perfected under the name of "*The Students' Association of Farmers' College*," and the following officers were elected:

President,	-	-	-	A. B. HUSTON.
First Vice-President,	-			Rev. R. S. HAGEMAN.
Second "	"	-		Dr. W. L. DAVIS.
Secretary,	-	-	-	R. H. LANGDALE.
Treasurer,	-	-	-	JOHN H. McMAKIN.

A Committee, consisting of E. N. Wild, William Ferris, and William Durham, was appointed and instructed "to prepare a *Historical Sketch of Farmers' College* from its organization to its close, with such collateral facts as it might see proper to give." A. B. Huston was added to the Committee and made chairman.

With this brief statement of its origin and purpose, the Committee begs leave to report to the Association that it has discharged its agreeable but arduous duty to the best of its ability. It involved a great deal of research and labor to gather the requisite data, which is mainly based on the official records and documents of the corporation, and may be accepted as authentic. The Committee, construing the words "close of the Institution" to mean the time when the name of Farmers' College was dropped out of official existence in 1884,

largely confined its treatment to that period. But at the Reunion in 1905, when the Sketch was practically completed on that line, the Association decided to have the Sketch extended so as to embrace briefly the history of the school from the time its name was changed to "Belmont College" in 1884, down to its merger into the "Ohio Military Institute" in 1890,—the corporation remaining the same,—and especially noting the list of graduates during the "Belmont" period, and so instructed the Committee. This necessarily involved additional labor and responsibility.

The Committee apologizes for the length of this Sketch, but this grew materially from the *financial problem* involved in the College scheme. As this problem developed, the failure of the scheme became inevitable. The desirable element of completeness in such a history seemed to demand a certain amount of detail, perhaps only justified by the local character of the subject.

Respectfully submitted and fraternally dedicated to the former students of "*Farmers' College*" and "*Belmont College*."

By the Committee,

A. B. HUSTON, Chairman.
E. N. WILD,
WILLIAM FERRIS,
WILLIAM DURHAM.



F. G. CARY'S RESIDENCE—FIRST SCHOOL, 1833.

Afterwards the residence of Pres. Mattoon

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FREEMAN G. CARY



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FARMERS' COLLEGE.



HISTORICAL SKETCH.

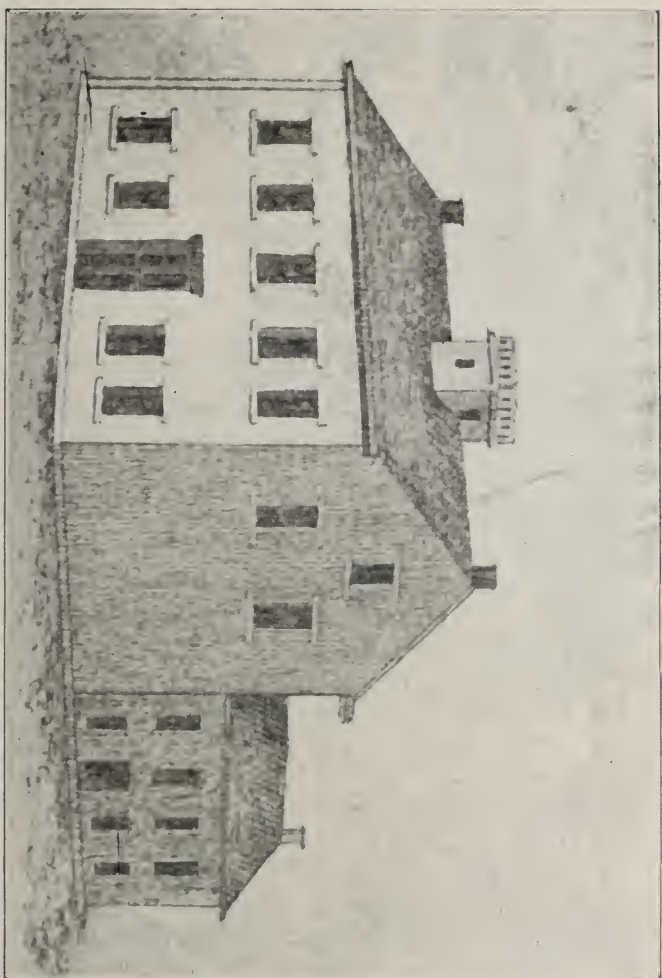
Farmers' College was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature of Ohio passed February 23rd, 1846, by the name of the "Farmers' College of Hamilton County." It had its origin in what was called "*Pleasant Hill Academy*," but better known as "*Cary's Academy*." The College was so essentially the outgrowth of the Academy that a brief notice of the latter is a proper introduction to a sketch of the former.

I. THE ACADEMY.

Freeman G. Cary was the founder of the Academy in 1833. He graduated at Miami University in 1832, and in the following spring he began his remarkable career as a teacher by opening a high school for boys in his own residence on Pleasant Hill, with four pupils. This residence, a frame structure, is now the home of Dr. P. T. Kilgour, and is well preserved. His modest school grew rapidly in public favor, and soon requiring larger accommodations, he erected a small two-story brick building near the center of the spacious triangular lot of 3.45 acres at the junction of the Hamilton Pike (then called the "Huston Road") and the Colerain Road (now Belmont Avenue), some six miles

north of Cincinnati. This very soon proved inadequate to meet the demand for admission. So Mr. Cary added a larger and for that time quite imposing brick structure, even if the "boys" did call it the "*Pork House*." The whole contained fourteen rooms, and with some additional frame buildings for dormitories constituted "*Pleasant Hill Academy*."

It was but a bound from the humble school-room in his own house to the capacious and formidable Academy. For over twelve years Mr. Cary conducted this school as his own private enterprise, and its success was indeed phenomenal. The first year closed with 28 pupils, the second with 40, the third with 58, and so on, steadily increasing to an annual average of about 120. During the existence of the Academy nearly 1,200 young men, gathered from the whole West and South, but chiefly from Ohio, secured the benefits of the liberal education furnished there, many of them well advanced in the classics and higher mathematics. In the later period of the Academy Mr. Cary had drawn to his aid an able corps of instructors, including Professor James H. Bacon, teacher of Ancient Languages, and John Silsby, teacher of Mathematics and Physical Science, to which in the last year were added those two eminent educators, Dr. Robert H. Bishop, then late President of Miami University, and Rev. John W. Scott, late a professor in that University. It was with sincere pleasure and gratitude the students of that period recurred to the superior advantages they enjoyed under these teachers. Even from this brief statement it can be readily understood how, with such a large and growing patronage, and with such an able and efficient head, supported by such a strong faculty, Cary's Academy acquired a wide reputation, and came to be regarded as the best Academy in the West.



CARY'S ACADEMY—1836.

It was especially equipped for greater possibilities. It was like a spring that had overflowed its barriers and needed a wider channel. It became the real source and foundation of Farmers' College.

It found a merited destiny through its merger into the larger enterprise. Freeman G. Cary was the moving spirit in both. This great and successful work had enlisted his whole fervid nature and exhaustless energy. He had \$10,000 invested in the building and apparatus. And yet he found in the year 1845 the increased facilities inadequate.

II. CREATION OF FARMERS' COLLEGE.

The Charter—Stock Company—Original Promoters and Directors.

It was then the dream of Mr. Cary's life began to take form and he conceived the project of a College. He consulted some of his leading friends and patrons, and they approved the movement and promised assistance. At first they determined to enlarge the accommodations and render the institution more permanent and public. They got together and, after full discussion and deliberation, resolved to raise by subscription in shares of \$30.00 each a sufficient sum to purchase an eligible site and construct a suitable building, the subscribers to the capital stock to be entitled to interest, payable in tuition. Professor John W. Scott voluntarily undertook to procure subscriptions, and in a very short time his efforts were so successful as to justify the calling of a meeting of the subscribers, the purpose announced being the erection of "*a building for an institution of learning especially suited to the wants of the agricultural and business community.*" Thus it appears that the idea of an education that would reach

the masses and best fit them for the ordinary pursuits of life, was the prominent motive in the very inception of the undertaking. We find in the catalogue of the Academy for 1841 Mr. Cary's statement that, "The great and leading object had in view from the commencement of this Institution has been ultimately to give an extensive and thorough course of scientific instruction." The meeting was held on the 22d of August, 1845, at the Chapel of the Academy, and a large number of citizens were in attendance. It was duly organized by the election of Nathaniel S. Schooley, of Springdale, as Chairman, and Charles Cheney, of Mt. Pleasant, as Secretary. Professor Scott stated its object and the success already met with in the way of subscriptions, which then amounted to 100 shares. It was thereupon resolved to organize the Company by the election by ballot of a board of fifteen directors, who should have the general charge of the erection of the building and the management of the fiscal concerns of the Company. The directors chosen were so representative of the original promoters of the College that it is deemed fitting to insert their names in this record, to-wit:

1. John W. Caldwell, - - - Carthage.
2. Edgar M. Gregory, - - - Cincinnati.
3. Samuel F. Cary, - - - Pleasant Hill.
4. Nathaniel S. Schooley, - - Springdale.
5. Timothy Kirby, - - - Millcreek Township.
6. T. B. Weatherby, - - - Millcreek Township.
7. Charles Cheney, - - - Mt. Healthy.
8. Edward R. Glenn, - - - Springfield Township.
9. Paul C. Huston, - - - Colerain Township.
10. John Matson, - - - Miami Township.
11. Edward Hunt, - - - Elizabethtown.
12. J. Ely, - - - Cheviot.
13. Giles Richards, - - - Butler County.
14. Taylor Webster, - - - Hamilton.
15. Jacob Dennis, - - - Dearborn County, Ind.

It was further resolved that the building to be erected be denominated the "*Farmers' Collegiate Hall*, of Hamilton County," that the work be pushed forward with all possible dispatch, and that they make application to the Legislature of the State at its next session for an Act of Incorporation, "in accordance with the general objects and plan of the Association." Prof. Scott was appointed permanent agent of the Company to solicit stock subscriptions.

The further appeal to the public was promptly responded to, and over 400 persons, mostly farmers and mechanics, were contributors in Hamilton and adjoining counties. Encouraged at the prospect and feeling assured of a Charter, the Board determined to proceed at once to secure a site, purchase the ground, and make contracts for the building. The site selected by the Committee (Messrs. Richards, Huston, and Ely) appointed for the purpose, and approved by the Board, was four acres of ground nearly west of the Academy lot across the road, perhaps the most commanding, beautiful, and suitable location on the Hill, which even then was noted for its superb position, beauty of scenery, and salubrious air. This was on September 26, 1845. Two acres were obtained from William Cary (the father of F. G. and S. F.), one by donation, and two adjoining from F. G. Cary, and paid for in stock of the Company. Subsequently there were added 1 97-100 acres on the South side purchased from F. G. Cary, and 1 1-2 acres on the North side purchased from S. F. Cary, making in all 7 42-100 acres as comprising the College lot, which is intact at this time.

The Legislature was duly memorialized for a Charter, with form submitted through S. F. Cary, appointed for the purpose, and on the 23d day of February, 1846, it

passed an Act incorporating the "Farmers' College of Hamilton County," as recorded in Volume 44 O. L. 163.

This Act has so important a bearing upon the subsequent history of the College, it is deemed proper to insert it here in full, to-wit:

"AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FARMERS'
COLLEGE OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that Charles Cheney, Edgar M. Gregory, Nathaniel S. Schooley, J. W. Caldwell, Taylor Webster, Paul C. Huston, Jacob Dennis, Timothy Kirby, T. B. Weatherby, Edward R. Glenn, John Matson, Edward Hunt, J. Ely, Giles Richards, and Samuel F. Cary and their associates and successors, be and they are hereby constituted and made a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the *Farmers' College of Hamilton County*, and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded within all the Courts of law and equity, may have a common seal, and are hereby vested with all the powers and privileges necessary to carry into effect the object of said association, to manage the affairs of which the persons named in this section are hereby authorized until other directors shall be elected and qualified.

"SECTION 2. The stock of said Company shall be divided into shares of Thirty dollars each, each share to entitle the owner thereof to one vote.

"SECTION 3. The stockholders of said association shall meet at Pleasant Hill Academy, on the second Monday of April, 1846, and tri-ennially thereafter, and elect by ballot fifteen of their number trustees, who shall constitute a board of directors for said association; said directors shall have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in said board, and shall hold their office until their successors shall be elected and qualified. It shall be lawful at all elections for the stockholders to vote by proxy duly authorized in writing; said stockholders shall

also meet annually, on the second Monday in April, for the transaction of business.

"SECTION 4. The said directors shall have power to appoint a Treasurer, Secretary, and such other officers, agents, and superintendents as they may deem necessary; may make all contracts, manage and superintend the affairs of the association, and adopt such by-laws as they may deem necessary for the government of said association, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Ohio.

"SECTION 5. The objects of this association shall be to direct and cultivate the minds of the students in a thorough and scientific course of studies, particularly adapted to agricultural pursuits.

"SECTION 6. Said corporation shall be permitted to hold real estate not exceeding ten acres for College purposes, together with such other property as may be necessary for the objects mentioned in the fifth section of this Act, not exceeding in the whole forty thousand dollars.

"SECTION 7. The said corporation is made subject to the provisions of so much of the Act entitled 'An Act to regulate incorporated literary societies,' passed March 7, 1839, as are now in force, except so far as changed by this Act.

"SECTION 8. The capital stock of said Company shall be transferable by assignment on the books of the Company.

"SECTION 9. The Board of Trustees of said association, with the approbation of the instructor, shall have power to establish a course of studies, and they may grant certificates or diplomas, under their corporate seal, to such students as they may deem worthy of such honor.

"ELIAS F. DRAKE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"SEABURY FORD,
Speaker of the Senate.

"February 23, 1846."

The Act took effect from the date of its passage. The incorporation was named the *Farmers' College*, partly because the patrons and purchasers of the stock were mostly farmers, and partly because the course of study adopted by Mr. Cary was especially adapted to those who wished to qualify themselves for industrial and scientific pursuits. It will be observed that the persons designated as Trustees in said Act were the same chosen as Directors in the preliminary organization.

It was arranged to have the corner-stone of the College edifice laid on the 13th of April, 1846, and Rev. Dr. Robert H. Bishop was invited to deliver an address on that occasion. That eventful day soon came, and agreeably to the Charter, the stockholders met at Cary's Academy and organized by selecting E. M. Gregory as Chairman and Charles Cheney as Secretary. Quoting from the record of the Board:

"A large audience was in attendance, and by invitation previously given the venerable Doctor Bishop then delivered an able and interesting address, and was followed by the Rev. Doctor Scott in some pertinent and interesting remarks, showing the origin, object, and general plan of our enterprise.

"The meeting then adjourned to the site of the contemplated new edifice, when the corner-stone was laid by the Rev. Doctor Bishop in an appropriate and striking manner."

His dedication, so characteristic of the man,—solemn, comprehensive, and impressive, was as follows:

"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, the One and the only Living and true Jehovah, I deposit this corner-stone. And in behalf of the stockholders, and of the community at large, I dedicate this structure and all its appurtenances to Lit-

erature and Science, for the promotion of the best interests of the human family in the development of mind, in the investigation of the infinite varieties of the natural productions of the land, and the water, and the atmosphere belonging to this globe, which is given as the residence and patrimony of man in his present state. Nor is it in the least derogatory to the true dignity of man to acknowledge, as we here unitedly do, that, though he is lord of the lower world, he is entirely dependent at all times and on all occasions on the great Sovereign of the Universe for all his powers, and for all his enjoyments, and for all his hopes and prospects.

"And let all the people present, with uplifted hands, say 'Amen and Amen', and in so doing pledge themselves to be guardians and patrons of the Farmers' College of Hamilton County, Ohio, so long as it shall be worthy of public patronage."

To which the audience responded with a hearty "Amen." The scene to the multitude assembled was novel and inspiring, and all felt the seriousness and importance of the occasion.

Both of the distinguished speakers enforced by clear and convincing arguments the *dignity of labor*, and the importance of a more general distribution of education in the community of a practical character, and by Institutions such as this was designed to be,—“to raise up another and better, because a more educated and intelligent kind of agriculturists, mechanics, and business men, than the present or any former generation.”

These addresses had a marked influence in impressing public sentiment favorably toward the new College. Of the many copies printed we have been able to find but one, which belongs to Miss Jessie Cary. They are as pertinent now as when delivered, and deserve permanent preservation. After the feast that followed the public ceremonies, the stockholders returned to the Academy

and completed the organization of the corporation by the election by ballot of a Board of Directors as follows:

J. W. Caldwell, Charles Cheney, T. B. Weatherby, Giles Richards, E. M. Gregory, S. F. Cary, John McMakin, Jos. Longworth, Edward Hunt, Timothy Kirby, Paul C. Huston, A. Foster, John Matson, James Huston, and Jacob Dennis. (54 votes cast.)

The Act of Incorporation was then read to the stockholders and they voted to accept the same, and ordered 1,000 copies of the addresses of Doctors Bishop and Scott to be printed for distribution.

The new Board acted with promptness, and on April 18th organized by electing E. M. Gregory, President; Charles Cheney, Secretary, and S. F. Cary, Treasurer, and appointed the important committees and proceeded at once to the responsible work at hand. It devolved on this Board to execute the wishes of the stockholders, and the record of their proceedings shows that they devoted their best energies towards raising the necessary funds; they observed economical business methods in the erection of the building, as illustrated by their paying the superintendent \$1.50 per day, but only for the time actually engaged in the work, and "*the walls went up because the people had a mind to the work.*" Indeed, these were the men who were most actively and prominently identified with the executive labors and official management in the early years of the institution. They were selected without reference to political or religious bias, and solely as representatives of the best interests of the stockholders and their important enterprise. And we believe this may be truthfully affirmed of that governing body throughout the history of Farmers' College.

On June 1st, 1846, the Board adopted a code of by-laws, one of which limited the capital stock to \$15,000,

with the right reserved in the majority of the stockholders to increase the same, and another asserted the control of the buildings and property of the Association by the Directors with power to lease.

Rev. A. Benton was employed to solicit new subscriptions and to collect unpaid ones. The payment of subscriptions did not keep pace with the progress of the work, but to meet the emergency money was borrowed on the faith of the Board. The College building was completed by September 1st, 1847, and cost the sum of \$11,898.45; the furniture, \$600.79; total, \$12,498.24. The four acres of land cost \$700.00, which included \$300.00 for removal of Mr. Grant's house across the street, made necessary by an exchange of property between Grant and William Cary to secure the site desired. The building was a substantial brick structure, 120 feet in front by 48 feet in depth, and three stories high, containing twenty-seven rooms. It was an imposing edifice for that time, and commanded notice and admiration. In "Howe's Ohio Historical Collections," published in 1847, the following reference to it may be found on page 237,—only the word Academy is inadvertently used in place of College:

"About six miles north of Cincinnati, in a beautiful situation among the hills, has lately been built the Farmers' Academy, a chartered institution."

Its level grounds in front, although not spacious for a campus, were ornamented with maple and evergreen trees and presented an attractive appearance.

It was with eager delight and a sense of pride the "boys" looked forward to gathering within its walls, as their *Alma Mater*. They were soon gratified. There was in fact no interregnum. The students of the Acad-

emy became imperceptibly and without any friction the students of the College, and many of them later its *alumni*. It was only like the shifting of a banner to indicate a change of authority. The necessary preliminary steps were taken without delay to organize the College, and establish a course of studies as authorized by the Charter.

On August 21st, 1847, the Board adopted a by-law allowing six per cent interest on paid-up stock in tuition. The same to be forfeited if not demanded as required. The first meeting of the Board in the new building was in Philomathean Hall, on October 9th, 1847, and adopted a form of diploma.

III. OPENING OF THE COLLEGE.

The Faculty—Mr. Cary, President—His Plans and Views.

The committee appointed to dispose of the edifice reported in writing, "that it was expedient to place the edifice in the hands of Freeman G. Cary, as President of the Board of Instructors, to pay six per cent interest on stock in tuition under the rules of the Board, to pay public assessments and taxes, to insure the building and keep it insured in the name of the Board or Corporation in at least \$8,000.00, and to keep up ordinary repairs, and to furnish the proper means of education of such students as may present themselves for our course of instruction, receive and collect tuition fees, assessments for room rent from students, for four and one-half years from November 1847."

A contract was entered into with Professor Cary to that effect, and a course of study adopted. This arrangement, while it enlarged the responsibilities of Mr. Cary, supplied him with greater facilities and extended

the scope of his educational work, and was permissible under the Charter and By-laws.

But it may well be imagined the very great burden he assumed. He was elected President, and he selected, as it was within his province to do, his corps of professors, which included most of the very able teachers he had in the Academy.

The Board of Instruction organized by Mr. Cary was as follows:

FREEMAN G. CARY, A. M.,

President and Professor of Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric,
and Superintendent of Buildings, Grounds, and Finance.

ROBERT H. BISHOP, D. D.,

Professor of History and Political Economy.

JOHN W. SCOTT, D. D.,

Professor of Chemistry and its application to Agriculture
and the Arts.

JOHN SILSBY, A. M.,

Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.

JOSEPH WILSON,

(In place of Prof. James H. Bacon, retired.)

Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages.

GEORGE S. ORMSBY,

Teacher of the Primary Department.

Thus, it may be said, the Farmers' College sprang from Cary's Academy, like Minerva from the brain of Jupiter, full-armed and equipped.

President Cary was unsurpassed in his position, and was assisted by a Faculty of pre-eminent ability in their respective lines. And there were over two hundred students in attendance. The outlook of the new enterprise



DR. ROBERT H. BISHOP.

was most promising, even brilliant. Every sign was hopeful.

The first Annual Commencement of the College was held in its chapel on the 23rd of September, 1847, when a class of five, that had come from the Academy, graduated. It was an occasion of unusual interest and was largely attended. And this was true of the subsequent commencements, especially of the first decade. They were indeed gala occasions for the surrounding country people. The degree of "*American Scholar*" (S. A.) was conferred on the class. Under its Charter the College could grant certificates or diplomas, but could not confer the degree of A. B. or A. M. It was not until 1855 that it conferred these degrees, after the Legislature had passed an act authorizing it. The same remarks apply to the commencements and classes of 1848 and 1849. They were from the Academy, ten in that of 1848, and sixteen in that of 1849,—the largest in the history of the College. We do not deem it advisable to insert the names of the graduates as they appear from year to year, but include them by classes in an appendix.

And we may as well say here, that we do not undertake to include a complete catalogue of all the students,—only those that are living so far as could be ascertained. To do more would hardly be feasible.

There were two flourishing Literary Societies, the "Burritt" and the "Philomathean," inherited from the Academy, with libraries of some six hundred volumes each. They had spacious, elegant halls assigned to them in the College building.

At the meeting of the stockholders, held April 10th, 1848, they resolved to relinquish all claim to the reimbursement of the stock as provided in the original subscriptions, and authorized the Board of Directors to

increase the capital stock to \$18,000.00 if necessary to carry out the plan then on hand.

In the first catalogue of the College published—that for 1847-1848—Mr. Cary announced his theory of governing the students, which proved eminently successful in practice. We quote: "The government will be mild, but firm—essentially parental in its character. Private advice, warning, and expostulation will ever precede public censure and reproof. It will be taken for granted that every youth and young man is honest—that he has entered the institution to improve, and the last thing questioned will be his integrity."

At the triennial meeting of the stockholders, held April 9th, 1849, after electing a new Board of Directors, they passed unanimously resolutions thanking the late Board, (which was the first Board), for their unselfish energy and ability in the erection of the College edifice, approving their action and expressing gratification at the prosperity of the institution under their management, and the able and faithful discharge of duty by the Faculty.

On May 14th, 1849, the Institution met with a great loss in the resignation of Professor Scott.

The Directors and Stockholders joined in expressions of their sincere regret at his retirement, and in bearing testimony to his great ability as a teacher, and to his high character as a man and a Christian.

At a meeting of the Board, March 27th, 1850, a committee was appointed to devise proper measures and proceed to raise an endowment of \$10,000.00 for a permanent professorship to be called the *Bishop Professorship of Farmers' College*. Unfortunately this commendable movement was not consummated.

The arrangement with Mr. Cary was felt to be only temporary, as the Board and all interested foresaw that

the Institution could not be maintained for any great length of time, without more enlarged means.

President Cary, anxious to sustain and render permanent what had required years of unrequited toil to begin, and thus far successfully prosecuted, entered upon the herculean labor of carrying out this arrangement with the Board of Directors by employing a full corps of professors, and sustaining them by tuition fees alone. Without a ruinous pecuniary loss, he struggled through and met all his engagements, and the Institution gained continually in public favor and patronage, as shown by the number of students attending, which increased from year to year, until it reached over three hundred.

So much of the future of the Institution seemed to depend upon the health and life of a single individual, that Mr. Cary was extremely anxious the College should be on a more public and permanent basis. Dr. Bishop, and the other eminent educators he had employed, were in full sympathy with him in all his aspirations and plans.

In this connection it seems appropriate, and due to the memory of President Cary, to quote from a report he made to the Board on the 27th of March, 1850, the following language:

"One hundred and sixty pupils have been in attendance the past term. Our professorships are filled with men fully competent to their several stations. There has been no withdrawal of confidence, no diminution of patronage; but the interests of the College have not been thus sustained without great self-denial and personal sacrifice, more, I am satisfied, than this community will continue to require—more, at least, than they can reasonably expect." He further adds: "You are ready to inquire, how has the College been kept up through these adverse circumstances, paid its professors, paid its

interest on the stock as demanded, insurance, paid for fuel, lights, repairs, furniture, apparatus, etc., and not incurred a ruinous debt? I answer, the College meets the emergencies of the times, is blessed with a numerous paying patronage, without which it could not exist a single day. The professors live on small salaries, smaller than it is reasonable to ask men of such acknowledged ability to live upon, five hundred dollars per year being the maximum amount paid.

"As for myself, I may state that while I have \$10,000.00 invested in the enterprise, I have been content with the pittance left, if any, after paying all other expenses, and if none, by industry, strict economy, and the fruits of a few acres of ground, to eke out a bare support."

Anxious to build up an institution of learning of a permanently practical character, a cherished object from the beginning, President Cary concludes:

"Did I this day know that our enterprise would be finally successful, that a spirit would be awakened all over our land, to put forth similar efforts, increasing the facilities and inspiring the desire for the more liberal mental training of the *million*, resulting in the proper modification of our College to suit the age, I would be willing not only that my money should be exhausted, but that my life's best energies be spent even to its close in the accomplishment of such desirable results."

These were the noble, unselfish sentiments of that sterling, liberal educator, whose hopes and ideas reached far beyond his generation. Well did the early students of Farmers' College understand and appreciate Mr. Cary's broad views of education, his abiding faith in that Institution to meet the wants of the age, and his willingness to make every sacrifice for its permanent welfare. To that end he stood undaunted, and no opposing obstacle discouraged him.

The Board was seriously impressed with this report,

and determined to devise a plan to place the College upon an enduring basis and render it a permanent blessing to present and future generations. This was regarded as the beginning of the third era in its history, the first being the substructure in the Academy, and the second the creation and organization of the College under corporate auspices. Committees were appointed charged with the duty of preparing and submitting a plan, and at once entered earnestly upon their work.

IV. ELECTIVE METHOD OF STUDY.—LIBERAL EDUCATION.

About this time, and doubtless in furtherance of the general awakening among those in control of the Institution in favor of a more liberal and practical education, Mr. Giles Richards, chairman of the Committee appointed to report on the peculiarities of the course of instruction of this Institution, its wants, etc., on July 17th, 1850, presented a very able and exhaustive report on the subject, which the Board accepted and adopted and ordered 1,500 copies of it to be printed for general distribution. It was a strong plea for reformation in Collegiate instruction generally, and in favor of the course of instruction in Farmers' College especially, which was peculiar to the system adopted and practiced from the beginning, in not requiring the study of the dead languages, or the pure mathematics, as a *necessary part of a liberal education*, teaching both, however, to those who might choose, substituting therefor other branches having more direct relation to the practical duties of life. This marked the important and radical difference between this and all other institutions of learning at that time. A minimum course of study was prescribed, and this course, or its *equivalent*, must be thoroughly mastered before a pupil could receive the Diploma of the College. This system

gave to young men the right of selection, and the use of equivalents, and thus adapt their studies to their prospective pursuits in life. It was a system that appealed to the masses of the people,—the rulers in this country,—and therefore suited to the genius of our government, and embodied in it the very elements of the growth and stability of our institutions. Unquestionably Freeman G. Cary was the pioneer in the practical application of this elective course of study, and he favored it in the days of the Academy. It was a fundamental proposition with him. His idea was that “every man had a *special right* to that kind of education which would be of greatest value to him in the prosecution of useful industry.” We find Mr. Richards quotes in his “Plea” from a report made by Francis Wayland, President of Brown University, to the trustees of that Institution, the following pertinent statement:

“We have in this country 120 colleges, 42 theological seminaries, and 47 law schools, and we have not a single institution designed to furnish the agriculturist, the manufacturer, the mechanic, or the merchant with the education that will prepare him for the profession to which his life is to be devoted.”

Now, a half century later, all the leading colleges and universities in our land have, within a recent period, adopted, at least partially, the elective or equivalent plan, and recognize its wisdom and justice. We can not but see in this a tribute to the strong practical common sense and farsightedness of the founder of Farmers' College.

In this year (1850) no class graduated, which was attributed to the depressing effects of the fear of cholera and small-pox in the preceding year. But no doubt the elevation of the standard of graduation the previous year contributed to that result. The attendance during this

year numbered 207. It was during this season of discussion and consideration of a permanent plan for the College that the Board received from Dr. R. H. Bishop the following quaint and pathetic communication :

"Sept. 18th, 1850.

"To the Directors of Farmers' College:

"Gentlemen,—Though in my 73d year I have been only a stranger and sojourner on earth. The time of my departure can not be at any great distance. The object of this note is merely to ascertain from you:—whether I may have 12 or 14 feet in some corner of the College lot allotted to me, to be used as a resting place to my body and the body of her who has been my companion and nurse for nearly 50 years, when our spirits shall be called to the Eternal World.

"With respect and affection, sincerely yours,

"R. H. BISHOP."

The Board "unhesitatingly and unanimously granted" the request, and so informed the Doctor. The place was selected with his consent on the College lot on the slope below the building.

On the Board of Instruction, Prof. R. S. Bosworth took the place of Dr. Scott, resigned, and Prof. J. S. Henderson succeeded Prof. Silsby, resigned.

V. PLAN FOR PERMANENT ENDOWMENT.—LIMITED AND PERPETUAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Board finally, after much deliberation, on the 10th of January, 1851, determined on and adopted a scheme which contemplated:

(1) The extinguishment of all private interests and claims; including the Academy buildings and grounds, apparatus, cabinets, etc.

(2) The conversion of the original stock into the form of scholarships.

(3) The raising of an endowment fund sufficient to support the requisite number of professors.

(4) The securing of such modifications of the Charter as would suit the enlarged plan.

The main purpose was to endow the College by means of professorships and scholarships.

It was proposed to raise at least \$100,000 for the endowment by means of limited and perpetual scholarships, and convert the original stock into the same form at par; each contributor of \$30 to be entitled to a two years scholarship, of \$50 a five years scholarship, and of \$100 a perpetual scholarship; all free of charge for tuition. The College property was to vest in the owners of the perpetual scholarships, and the management of the Institution be under their control.

Efficient agents in the persons of Mr. Eli Taylor and Rev. A. Benton were at once put into the field to present this plan to the public and procure subscriptions for scholarships, the terms of which required payment on the 1st of March, 1852, provided the sum subscribed should in the aggregate amount to \$100,000 by that time. The work of these agents was very successful, especially that of Mr. Taylor, who was a man of unusual intelligence, judgment, and force, and was exceptionally qualified for this work. They reported that the people universally approved the system of education pursued in this College and the plan to raise an endowment fund, and some predicted "that Farmers' College must become the great university of the West." On September 25th, 1851, they reported subscriptions to the amount of \$95,195, leaving only \$4,805, to be obtained by March 1st, 1852, in order to make the amount binding.

This was Commencement day, and the degree of *American Scholar* was conferred upon the class of 1851.

The College had during the year quite recovered from the partial depression of 1850, and had 228 students in attendance. John S. Whitwell had been added to the Faculty as Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature, and D. Molony as Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

Thus the work went on, no difficulty being apprehended in securing the necessary enabling Act authorizing a change in the Charter. On March 24th, 1852, a little over a year, the agents reported \$108,000 as subscribed in scholarships before the 1st of that month, and most of which was drawing six per cent interest, which seemed to insure the complete success of the plan. It was indeed an extraordinary exhibition of confidence by the people in the plan and in the management. On the 9th of April, 1852, a general Act of the Legislature was passed, under which all the requisite changes and modifications, including an enlargement of the capital stock, could be made. To perfect the entire plan a reorganization was necessary. On the 8th of May, 1852, a meeting of the original stockholders was duly held, pursuant to law, in the College chapel, at which time, by a unanimous vote, the property was formally transferred to the Perpetual Scholarship holders, and the capital stock increased to \$150,000, exclusive of improvements, grounds, donations, etc.

To this meeting the Board of Directors made a full report, from which we make the following extract:

"The Board at the termination of their official term are gratified in being able to state that the entire history of the Institution, thus far, has been one of uninterrupted prosperity. This prosperity is attributable chiefly to the faithfulness, zeal, and ability of the President and Professors of the Institution. The Board has had little

to do but superintend the buildings and grounds of the Corporation and contract for their occupancy. It is not to be disguised that the popularity and prosperity of the College have not been secured without great sacrifices on the part of the President and his associates."

All the duties of the President of the Board, Secretary, Treasurer, and Trustees had been performed gratuitously.

They further report that President Cary's lease expired on the 1st of March, 1852, and that it would be impossible to continue the arrangement for a longer period, and they refer to the plan proposed, the legislation secured, and the efforts already made through subscriptions and otherwise to put the Institution on a broader and more permanent basis. The result was that the 137 stockholders present, by a unanimous vote, accepted and adopted the necessary provisions of the new law, the conversion of the capital stock into scholarships, and increased it to the sum of \$150,000, and according to the plan adopted by the Board, January 10th, 1851, heretofore given, authorized the Board to comply with the law in reference to the certificates for record, etc.

They also adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That all the stock in the Farmers' College not subscribed to the scholarship fund previous to the first day of January, 1853, shall from and after that date be considered as converted into Scholarships, limited or perpetual, on the proposed plan, as the amount in each case shall warrant."

This was the final meeting of the original Stockholders, and in our division may be considered as having closed the third era of the College.

VI. CONVERSION OF STOCK INTO SCHOLARSHIPS.

Ownership in the Perpetual—Reorganization.

Immediately after this meeting, on the same day, in pursuance of notice, the owners of scholarships, named in the record as a large number, met, as stated in the notice, "for the purpose of completing a new organization, electing a Board of Directors, and increasing the present facilities, by procuring additional grounds, buildings, apparatus, etc."

After the meeting had organized, it was unanimously resolved that the College be reorganized upon a plan of limited and perpetual scholarships, according to the terms proposed by the Board of Directors on or about January 10th, 1851, as aforesaid and ratified by the original Stockholders at their meeting this day, and they also approved and ratified the action of said original stockholders.

By reason of some inconsistencies between certain provisions of the College Charter, and of the general law then recently enacted, this day accepted by the original stockholders, it was deemed advisable, in order to fully complete and perfect the plan of reorganization, to adopt the following *Constitution or Articles of Association* which they did unanimously, to wit:

"SECTION 1st. The Stock of said Company shall consist of limited and perpetual scholarships, and the mode of representation in the Board of Directors shall be as follows, to wit: Every owner of one perpetual scholarship or more shall be entitled to one vote, and in no case shall any person be entitled to more than one vote.

"SECTION 2d. The Capital Stock raised in the form of limited or perpetual scholarships shall not exceed \$150,000; nevertheless this sum shall not include any money or other property given to said corporation by devise, bequest, or donation.

"SECTION 3d. All sums of money which shall be subscribed in the form of limited or perpetual scholarships or given to the Institution by devise, bequest, or donation (unless otherwise directed by such Devisor, Testator, or Benefactor) when collected, shall be invested, in the manner directed by the Board of Directors, in Stocks of the United States or of the State of Ohio, or in bonds, drawing interest, not exceeding ten per cent, secured by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, within the State of Ohio, of at least double the value, in each case, of the sum so secured, exclusive of all perishable improvements, and reinvest the same in the same manner, as from time to time it shall be returned to the Treasury;

Provided, however, that the Directors may appropriate so much of the principal of said fund as may be necessary to pay the expenses of soliciting and collecting the subscriptions, absorbing the original stock, and for the purchase of additional grounds and buildings, apparatus, and cabinets connected with or contiguous to the College, except as hereinafter limited in the fourth section.

"SECTION 4th. Of the whole sum of \$150,000, when raised, in the form of limited and perpetual scholarships, \$100,000 shall be preserved sacred and inviolate, as a permanent endowment fund for said College, and under no pretense whatever shall be diverted to any other purpose, the interest of the sum only shall be appropriated to the current expenses of the Institution.

"SECTION 5th. All devises, bequests, and donations which may be made to the Institution, shall be received and appropriated according to the terms and conditions imposed by Devisors, Testators, or Benefactors, provided such terms and conditions are not inconsistent with the general design of the Institution.

"SECTION 6th. These sections may be amended and others added, at any regular triennial meeting of the owners of Scholarships, two-thirds of those present voting therefor."

The meeting then elected a Board of Directors, most of whom were members of the late Board.

Thereupon the following resolution was unanimously adopted, to wit:

"That it is expedient to provide at the earliest practicable day the means of elucidating in practical Agriculture and Horticulture such students as may desire such course of instruction, or whose parents or guardians may direct such course for them."

On the same day the new Board organized, and appointed a committee to report a plan for the investment of the permanent endowment fund.

It clearly appears from the record referred to, that at this point in the history of the College the original corporators joined with new subscribers for the purpose of establishing a permanently endowed Institution, and extending the capital stock to \$150,000; and to effectually protect the funds, and have a well defined plan for using the money, the Stockholders on the day of the reorganization (May 8th, 1852), adopted the Constitution above set forth, Article 4th of which set apart \$100,000 as an endowment fund, to be preserved "sacred and inviolate" as such, and only the interest to be used in the current expenses, such as paying the Faculty.

Negotiations had begun with Mr. F. G. Cary for the purchase of his school property, which took the shape of a proposition by him to the Board, that there might be no embarrassments by reason of private ownership. On May 15th, 1852, these culminated in a sale. The Board agreed to pay him \$10,000.00 for his Academy grounds and buildings, the cabinets, apparatus, and all his interests, and these at the expiration of his lease were conveyed to the corporation, and the Board assumed the entire control.



EXCELSIOR REMNANT, 1852.

At last a formal reorganization followed. The Board of Instruction was now strong, and consisted of Freeman G. Cary, as President, salary \$1,000; and professors, Rev. Robert H. Bishop, J. S. Henderson, D. Molony, R. S. Bosworth, J. S. Whitwell, and George S. Ormsby, salaries ranging from \$500 to \$700. The whole curriculum was efficiently covered, which, even in the classical department, was substantially the same as that pursued in other colleges. The Board also presented to Professors Bishop, Henderson, Whitwell, and Ormsby each a scholarship.

VII. "EXCELSIOR" AND "BRICK ROW."

Alias "Rat Row"—Suggestion of an Experimental Farm.

On June 30th, 1852, it was determined to erect an additional building for dormitory purposes on the lot purchased from S. F. Cary, next north of the College lot. This was soon accomplished. It was a brick building of three stories and twenty-one rooms, and took the well-remembered name of "*Excelsior*." A remnant that adjoined it in the rear, forming an L, is yet standing in the shape of a little brick building and is still occupied. There was also constructed a brick building of eight rooms called "*Brick Row*" on the lot purchased from F. G. Cary next south of the College lot. This building the boys generally knew as "Rat Row."

The commencement was held this year in June, the time having been changed from September. The usual diplomas were granted to the class of 1852, and John M. Walden, who had just graduated, was appointed Assistant Teacher in the Preparatory Department.

Mr. Eli Taylor, in his report as agent, made the following significant suggestion, which was put on record:

"My extensive intercourse with the friends of the College and of general education enables me to ascertain what the public desire and expect of the Directors of the Institution. And permit me to say that an Experimental Farm, where the science and practice of Agriculture and Horticulture shall be thoroughly taught, is demanded by the exigencies of the age. Never was a fairer field open for such an enterprise, and none can command more free and liberal contributions to carry it forward."

Pertinent to this suggestion, it occurs to us as proper to insert here a few extracts from a stirring appeal made to the public by Mr. F. G. Cary, on behalf of the Corporation, in the Catalogue of 1851:

"We aim, in the first place, to develop the mental powers of each pupil, and then give to that development such a direction as may suit his genius and taste, and the occupation for which he is destined. An examination of our course of studies will show that, while we afford opportunities for mastering those departments of science which are most susceptible of application to agriculture and the mechanic arts far greater than other institutions furnish, we have made ample arrangements to meet the wants of those who aspire to become scholars in the highest sense of the word."

"But none of our candidates for the honors of the Institution are obliged to undertake any studies but such as may be conducive to the ends they have in view, and all who have gone creditably through a course, equivalent to the regular course of classics and mathematics, even though different in kind, are entitled to an official statement of the fact in the form of a diploma."

"Our course is as extensive as that of any Western College, and in Mixed Mathematics we have advantages to offer such as none of them possess. Among others may be mentioned our large Telescope, a Refractor of 6 1-4 inches aperture, equatorially mounted, and which cost about \$1,300.00. No college in the

United States has so large a telescope if we except the one at Harvard University."

"Our means of teaching Agricultural Chemistry are considerable, and this subject receives, we are warranted in saying, more attention in Farmers' College than in any other institution in the country."

These expressions indicate clearly and forcibly the attitude the College had assumed and maintained as a thorough, liberal, and progressive institution of learning under an enlightened and enthusiastic management. While Mr. Taylor reported encouragingly as to collections for the Permanent Endowment Fund, it was thought advisable to give impetus to the movement by appealing to the friends of popular education in the East for contributions. So the Board on November 26th, 1852, authorized and instructed him to make a tour in the East, and appointed Hon. Caleb B. Smith (who had recently come into the Board), Giles Richards, and Rev. John Covert a committee to draft a Circular Letter for his use in the work.

The letter furnished by the committee set forth the claims of Farmers' College, its superior location, its buildings, its 260 students, and its unparalleled success. Among the pertinent and forcible suggestions made, were:

"The distinctive feature of Farmers' College is the practical character of its course of instruction, the leading design of which is to call into vigorous exercise the mental energies of the masses, and cause our youth to form habits of thinking for themselves, and to qualify them for a high position in any of the industrial pursuits. With a commendable zeal and liberality the farmers, mechanics, and business men in Southern Ohio have come forward to sustain this enterprise. No Institution of learning in the West has a firmer

hold upon the workingmen than Farmers' College. The classes appealed to have contributed liberally, and we may say to the extent of their ability. The Halls of the College are crowded, and increased facilities are demanded. It is the cherished object of your petitioners to make this truly the Peoples' College, a moral and intellectual lighthouse in the Great Valley."

We do not find that any practical benefit came from this movement, if it was carried out.

Mr. Taylor reported collections:

Principal and interest.....	\$23,132.70
Notes.....	51,492.80
Stocks taken up.....	9,610.00
Other sources.....	6,890.00
	<hr/>
	\$91,125.50

In his report he took occasion to sound an important note of warning in the following language:

"I wish leave to call the attention of the Board to the importance of raising a fund by donation equal in amount to the cost of all buildings, grounds, and personal property, thus leaving the entire fund received upon scholarships as a permanent investment to yield an annual revenue for the support of the College. To this result you must ultimately come as the only safe basis of the Institution."

VIII. FARM DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHED.

Mr. Cary, Superintendent.

On February 9th, 1853, the Board adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That an effort be made at once to raise the sum of \$100,000 by donation, to secure a farm and establish an Agricultural Professorship and Department of practical Agriculture and Horticulture, and consti-

tute a building fund, and that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a subscription, and put the same into the hands of the Agent, to be by him circulated during his collections of the scholarship fund."

The committee consisted of Messrs. S. F. Cary, Caldwell, Reznor, and Gregory. This was the initial step in the fourth *era* of the College history—the establishment of an Agricultural Department.

+ March 7th, 1853, the Board adopted a suitable memorial on the death of Professor Daniel Molony, which occurred September 9th, 1852, in which they recognized in Professor Molony "the urbane and finished gentleman, the profound and accurate scholar, and the accomplished instructor." He had been succeeded by Professor Pright J. Klund.

They also passed suitable resolutions on the death of Professor John S. Whitwell, which occurred January 28th, 1853, and whose place had been taken by Rev. Lorenzo Cary.

The Committee appointed to prepare a subscription for funds to establish a Department of practical Agriculture and Horticulture reported, and their report was taken up, amended, and adopted as follows:

* *"Farmers' College.*

"It was the original design to connect with this Institution a farm for scientific and practical experiments in Agriculture and Horticulture, including the analysis of soils and fertilizers and their adaptations to the various products of the earth. Agriculture must ever be the commanding interest of the West, and a College furnished with ample facilities for applying the principles of science to husbandry and the mechanic arts is indispensable in developing the resources of the country. Many fertile fields are becoming sterile for the want of a knowledge of the laws of production,

and few, if any, yield one-half the crops which a less amount of labor, scientifically employed, would return.

"To carry out the design of Farmers' College, procure a farm, erect additional buildings, and furnish suitable apparatus, will require the sum of \$100,000 in addition to the endowment, and at a meeting on the 9th of February, 1853, the Directors resolved to proceed immediately to raise that amount, upon the conditions set forth in the following

Subscription.

"The undersigned agree to pay to the agent of Farmers' College the sums by us respectively subscribed, on the first day of May, 1854, provided \$50,000 are subscribed by that day. Sums of \$100 or over may be paid in three annual payments by giving notes and paying six per cent interest annually in advance to the Treasurer of the College.

"College Hill, February 21st, 1853."

The Commencement was held in June, and the class of 1853 received the usual diplomas.

August 25th, 1853, Hon. John McLean was elected a Director, and the professors were re-elected, on same terms as before, except as to Professors Bishop, Henderson, Ormsby, and Klund \$100 was added to their salaries, making them \$700. Freeman G. Cary was appointed Agent of the Board to raise the fund for endowment of the Department of Agriculture.

September 1st, 1853, at the Board meeting Freeman G. Cary was present and informally proposed to resign the Presidency of the Faculty of the College, and assume the office of Superintendent of the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture.

This subject had become a matter of serious and earnest discussion before the Board, the importance of the Department, the plan, course of instruction, etc.

They were loath to part with Mr. Cary as President of the Faculty, his success had been so pronounced and their relations so harmonious, and it was only the feeling that greater good might accrue to the Institution from the change, that they were disposed to consider the acceptance of his resignation, and they put themselves on record to that effect.

September 17th, 1853, Mr. Cary read to the Board his plan of the Farm Department of Farmers' College. It was presented in complete detail, and included a course of four years' instruction. He stated the object to be "*the promotion of scientific Agriculture and Horticulture, and by it to give to these pursuits as far as possible the dignity at present ascribed to the professions.*" This department was to be optional with the students, and to be equivalent to the Lingual Department.

It contemplated practical instruction in the field. He recommended securing fifty to seventy-five acres for a "small model, experimental farm and gardens" near the College.

He considered a fund of \$100,000 necessary to carry out the enterprise, purchase of ground, erection of buildings, endowment of professorships, etc.

He expressed his deep concern personally in these words:

"I must confess I was never in a position that I needed more counsel of friends and light in relation to duty, than in regard to the step you would now urge upon me in order to carry out these our cherished plans."

He saw many difficulties ahead in this untried field, but he resolved to meet them and resign his present position, a most enviable one, and undertake the Presidency of the Farm Department, at a salary of \$1,500

per year, and expenses. The Board unanimously approved the plan, and thereupon Mr. Cary presented the following paper :

“College Hill, September 17th, 1853.

“In view of the great object which this Board has decided to enter upon, viz: the addition of a Department of Scientific Agriculture and Horticulture to the present Academical advantages of Farmers' College, I resign my position as President of this Institution, on the conditions upon which you have decided.

“F. G. CARY.”

Mr. Cary's resignation was accepted by the Board, and he was unanimously elected President of the Department of practical Agriculture and Horticulture at a salary of \$1,500 per annum and his traveling expenses.

On October 13th, 1853, he reported in writing an address to the public on the new enterprise, and the same was printed and widely circulated.

This address embraced “a brief history of Pleasant Hill Academy and Farmers' College, together with a plan and course of study of a Department for the promotion of Scientific Agriculture and Horticulture.” It made a strong and convincing appeal to the public, and among its statements was the rather startling fact: “We have Colleges and Institutions for the study of Medicine, Law, Theology, and Commerce, but we have no schools of Agriculture, although their establishment have been recommended by all the Presidents of this Union, from Washington down, and Governors of States have repeatedly urged their importance.”

This young College had already taken a strong hold upon the industrial community. The reason therefor found appropriate expression in the words used by Mr.

Cist in his history of "Cincinnati in 1851," on page 274, under the head of "*Farmers' College*:"

"The prominent characteristic of this institution has ever been the practical character of its course of instruction. To assert the dignity of labor has been its object."

IX. THE INSTITUTION ON THE HIGH TIDE OF PROSPERITY—1852-1856.

Hon. Isaac J. Allen succeeded Mr. Cary as President—McMicken's Gift—Death of Dr. Bishop—Laboratory—Highest Number of Students in 1856—Dr. Allen Resigned.

The number of students in 1853 was 321, one of the best years in the history of the College for attendance. A four-year course was established in the Collegiate Department, and a two-year in the Preparatory.

Rev. Lorenzo Cary was elected Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature in place of Professor Whitwell, deceased.

Professor Samuel St. John, of Connecticut, who had been elected to the Presidency of the College at the urgent request of Professor F. G. Cary, declined the honor, and on December 24th, 1853, the Hon. Isaac J. Allen, of Mansfield, Ohio, was tendered that position at a salary of \$1,200 per annum, and he soon thereafter signified his acceptance and assumed its duties.

His Inaugural Address, delivered on June 7th, 1854, Commencement Day, was marked by its eloquence and scholarship, and it glowed with good will and promise for the Institution. He was in full accord with Mr. Cary in his experimental Farm project, and it was during his administration, which was very successful,



ISAAC J. ALLEN.

that much of the work was accomplished in the inauguration of the Farm Department.

There was no graduating class in 1854, but the students numbered 282.

In this year Charles McMicken came into the Directory, and proved a substantial friend of the College. He gave \$10,000 to establish a professorship of Agricultural Chemistry. He added strength to a Board already containing some able and distinguished men.

In September, 1854, a convention of the friends of Industrial University Education throughout the country was held in a tent on the grounds of the proposed Farm, and was largely attended. The session occupied three days, and was addressed by men of note from far and near interested in the cause. At this time the movement at Farmers' College for a Farm Department was attracting wide attention, and may be considered a distinct era, the fourth in its history.

On March 16th, 1855, the Board elected Rev. Samuel J. Browne a member, and adopted a by-law organizing the Farm Department "for the illustration of science in Agriculture and Horticulture," to consist of three Professorships—one of Scientific and Practical Agriculture and Horticulture, one of Geology and Agricultural Chemistry, and one of Botany and Vegetable Physiology.

Freeman G. Cary was unanimously chosen Principal of this Farm Department, with defined but liberal powers. Mr. Cary accepted the position, fully sensible of the responsibilities it involved, but with him it was a labor of love. The hope now was being realized he had cherished from the creation of the College, and the idea was recognized in the very Charter itself. At this point it is pertinent to mention that a claim was made some two

years later giving precedence to an Agricultural College established under legislative sanction in the then young State of Michigan, and dedicated May 13th, 1857, in the vicinity of Lansing. On that occasion it was proudly heralded as the first Agricultural College founded in the West. It may be well to insert here in part what Mr. Cary had to say on this question of priority. At this time there was published at Farmers' College a magazine called "The Cincinnatus," devoted to "scientific Agriculture and Horticulture," and edited by F. G. Cary. In Volume 2, August number, 1857, alluding to the Michigan College, Mr. Cary, in a kindly spirit, refuted the claim of that College, as follows:

"For years we have plead the cause of such Institutions; we have endeavored to demonstrate their necessity, and to the extent of our ability have labored for their upbuilding. Farmers' College, though strangely ignored in certain directions, claims to be a pioneer in the great work. Her history dates back when not an Institution of the kind was to be found in our broad land; and the doctrines she then promulgated are the same as those now so eloquently held forth by the President of this new Agricultural College. While we would not pluck a laurel from the brow of the President or the State that thus lays claim to the establishment of the 'pioneer Agricultural College of the West,' we would simply state the fact that Farmers' College of Ohio has already a history from its incipient movement of nearly a quarter of a century, and has a regularly endowed College of over twelve years, and has been instrumental in educating to a greater or less extent over two thousand young men, some of whom are men of influence and position in several of the States of this Union, and not a few in foreign lands as Missionaries or pioneers."

In obtaining subscriptions to scholarships Mr. Cary had called to his aid Mr. A. H. Bailey, and his progress

as agent for the past year was encouraging, in face of the financial distress all over the country. He reported results in figures as follows:—

Perpetual scholarships subscribed	No. 532 . .	\$53,200 00
Limited scholarships 5 years, subscribed	" 71 . .	3,550 00
" " 2 " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	30 . .	900 00
Life memberships,	65 . .	3,250 00
Donations to particular professorships,		23,695 00

\$84,595 00

Mr. Cary urged the completion of the purchase of the grounds for the Farm. At this time the Treasurer's accounts showed on January 1st, 1855, total stock collections, cash and notes, \$93,000.00

Expenses for current year,	\$6,401 00
Income,	4,910 00

\$1,491 00

On April 9th, 1855, the regular triennial meeting of stockholders was held.

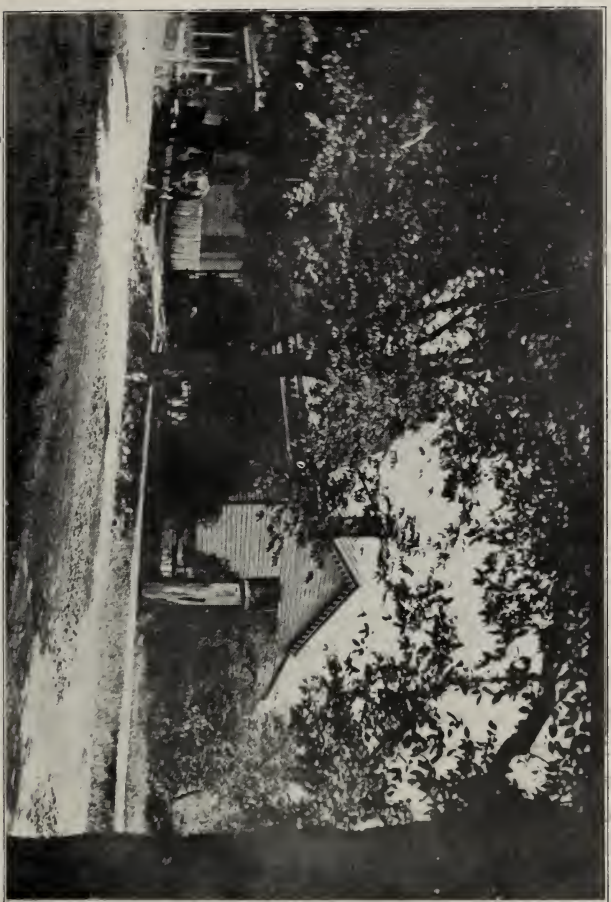
The financial report to that body gave as

Amount of collections and stock,	\$93,000 00
Amount of expenditures, real estate, build- ings, agency, etc.,	\$36,647 29
Expenses of College over and above in- come to January 1st, 1855,	4,399 38
	<u>41,046 67</u>

Amount of Endowment Fund, \$51,953 33

This includes all the receipts and expenditures from the beginning to January 1st, 1855, about six years, and the pay of professors, tuition, and current expenses since the contract ended with F. G. Cary to January 1st, 1855, about two and one-half years.

The stockholders elected fifteen directors, who on April 16th duly organized by the election of the old officers. It was in this month (April 29th, 1855) that



DR. BISHOP'S COTTAGE.

Farmers' College sustained its greatest loss in the death of Dr. Robert H. Bishop, at the ripe age of 78. Apart from Mr. Cary he was pre-eminently its tower of strength. It would be proper here to give our estimate of the great man and of his work as a teacher at Farmers' College, but we reserve this notice for the brief biographical sketch hereafter presented. His remains were deposited, according to the directions in his last will, in a mound above ground in the southwest corner of the College lot, no stone marking the spot. This was in accordance with the custom of his Scotch ancestors. His aged widow survived him but two weeks, and her coffin was placed beside that of her distinguished husband.

The Board seems to have taken no action on Dr. Bishop's death until at its meeting of July 25th, when President Allen, F. G. Cary, and William A. Bagley were appointed a committee to prepare, in the language of the resolution, "a proper article of condolence on the subject of the death of the late Rev. R. H. Bishop, late professor of History and Political Economy." We find on the record no action taken by this committee until August 23d, 1856, more than a year after their appointment, when they asked leave to continue and report at the next meeting, which was December 24th. That meeting came without a report, but the resignation of Isaac J. Allen as President of the College was accepted. So far as appears the committee never did make a written report, and no memorial of Dr. Bishop was entered on the minutes of the Board, where it was customary and proper for suitable memorials to be entered. Neither was any notice printed in any catalogue of the College.

We can not understand this singular omission, except on the theory that the Doctor may have left a re-



DR. BISHOP'S BURIAL MOUND.

quest that no such action be taken, and that would have been consistent with the modesty of the man.

July 11th, 1855, was Commencement Day, and was signalized by the Board and Faculty in joint session conferring for the first time the degree of A. B., which was on the class of 1855, and they continued to confer this degree on each graduating class thereafter. They also conferred the degree of A. M. on those alumni who had been engaged for three years or over in professional literary, or scientific pursuits. And this rule was subsequently adhered to. At this time they conferred the degree of A. M. in course on the following alumni:

Class of 1847—All.

Class of 1848—Kinder, Huston, Nixon, Woodruff, and Bennett.

Class of 1849—Denise, Hough, Howell, Kirby, Ormsby, two Pearsons, and Turk.

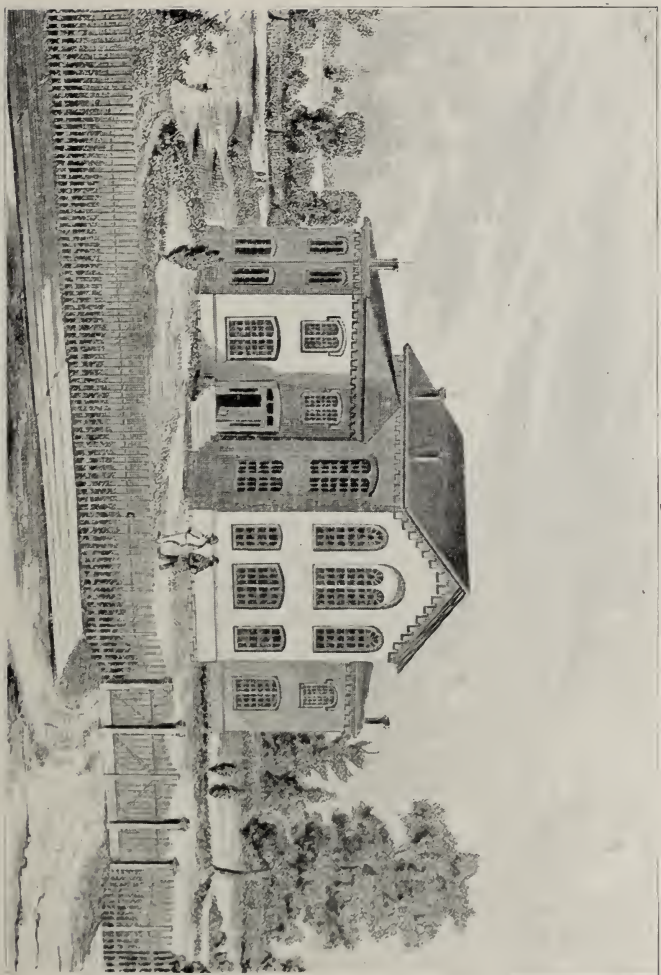
Class of 1851—Caldwell, Halstead, Hendricks, Morris, and Turrill.

Class of 1852—Brown Lynn, Sargent, Swain, Strait, and Walden.

It was resolved by the Board thereafter to present to each graduate with his diploma a pocket Bible, "without note or comment on the text." We wonder how many of these little Bibles are still preserved?

The attendance of students during the school year just closed was 303.

July 25th, 1855, the Board resolved to build a Laboratory. This was completed in 1856, and cost \$7,000.00. It contained 19 rooms, and was an attractive brick structure. It was known also as "Polytechnic Hall," and stood in the Botanic Garden about opposite what is now the junction of Linden Avenue with the Hamilton Pike.



PYROTECHNIC HALL—1855-6.

Mr. William Cary having been the first person to pay \$10,000.00 for the general uses of the Farm Department, under the by-law establishing that Department, his name was given to the first Professorship therein, "*Cary Professorship of Practical Agriculture.*"

On June 20th, 1856, a memorial to Congress was adopted for appropriation of lands in aid of the Farm Department, to be presented by F. G. Cary in person to the proper committee. This was done in a very complete and able manner, but without result at that time; but he doubtless sowed the seed that bore fruit in after years. The fact is, Mr. Cary was in advance of his times in his ideas of Industrial Education. He had hoped to make Farmers' College a great permanent center of influence in the fostering and promulgation of these ideas. But he was doomed to disappointment in the end, which, of course, he did not then anticipate. He, however, lived to see something of the realization of his hopes. At last the governments, Federal and State, took hold of the movement on behalf of Industrial Education, and for years we have had a great Agricultural Bureau at Washington, and Agricultural Colleges in many of the States under the patronage of the State government, and fostered by the general government.

July 30th, 1856, was Commencement Day, and the class of that year received the degree of A. B. The attendance for the year was the highest in the history of the College, 330.

On August 23rd, 1856, President Allen presented his resignation, and the same was reluctantly accepted by the Board. No reason for this action appears on record. But in a letter written to this Association by Dr. Allen, dated August 27th, 1902, at Morristown, N. J., he gives the reason as "*inadequacy of salary.*" He says, "The

College authorities were willing to do more, but were unable."

Then far advanced in years, but well preserved in mind and body, he sent his kindly greeting to the "Old Boys," as "their former and present friend." Unquestionably Dr. Allen made a very popular President of the College, and his administration was eminently successful. He left the Institution on the high tide of prosperity.

Upon the resignation of Dr. Allen, Professor F. G. Cary was unanimously elected President by the Board, to fill the vacancy. But he declined, "because of the imperative necessity of his presence in the Farm Department."

He was then elected President pro tem., to serve until a permanent appointment could be made.

In the Catalogues of 1854-55 and 1855-56 was made a somewhat full explanatory announcement of the inauguration of the Agricultural Department, the opening paragraph being as follows:

"Pursuant to the original design of the Institution, particular attention is given to instruction in those branches of Natural Science more directly appertaining to Agriculture. And we have now the satisfaction of announcing to our patrons and to the public that the Department for Instruction in Scientific and Practical Agriculture and Horticulture is now fully organized under three appropriate Professorships, with a *Model and Experimental Farm*, wherewith to demonstrate and make practical the lessons of science—the *First Complete Institution of the Kind organized on the Continent of America*."

The statement follows, that for this object alone the sum of \$100,000.00 had been secured, and a Farm most suitable to the purpose near the College had been purchased.

At this time a full length portrait in oil of William Cary, who took a paternal interest in the College and was beloved by all, was procured and hung in the Chapel, at a cost of \$300.

Professor Cary having expressed a desire to close up his accounts as agent of the Farm Department and relinquish the agency, this was done on April 1st, 1857, and A. H. Bailey appointed agent in his place.

A report of the financial condition of the College to January 1st, 1857, made by the bookkeeper, William A. Bagley, is spread on the record in detail, from which we take the following figures:

Amount paid into the Treasury for stocks and sub- scriptions,	\$98,854 75
Donations in stocks and cash,	11,648 55
Notes payable outstanding.	20,459 74
	<hr/>
Amount expended for real estate, buildings, agents, etc.,	\$130,963 04
	120,485 52
	<hr/>
Amount of capital stock used since the commence- ment of the College,	10,477 52
	<hr/>
The amount stated as outstanding at 6% interest is,	\$60,065 38
Total expense for the year,	\$9,500 00
Total income for the year,	5,803 91
	<hr/>
Deficiency,	\$3,696 09

It thus appears that at this time, January 1st, 1857, the income was far short of the expenses, and the capital stock was substantially diminishing by encroachment, and this condition began to show itself back in 1854, and was progressive; although the large attendance of students that had marked previous years began to diminish seriously, the school was still enjoying a good measure of prosperity.

On April 15th, 1857, Professor Milton Sayler, of Cincinnati, was unanimously chosen President of the College, which was a popular and excellent selection, but he declined.

On May 13th, 1857, Rev. Charles N. Mattoon, of Lee Roy, N. Y., was unanimously elected President. He was present and accepted, to take charge August 1st, 1857; salary \$1,400.00 per annum.

Professor Jacob Tuckerman was appointed Professor of Mathematics in place of Professor Henderson, resigned, and J. H. Wilson, of Elbridge, N. Y., was elected Professor of Ancient Languages.

There was no graduating class in 1857. The Primary Department was merged in the Preparatory Department. Plans for endowment of Professorships were agitated at this time.

Professor Ormsby offered his resignation as Teacher of the Preparatory Department, and the same was accepted, and J. P. Ellinwood, of Morrow, Ohio, was elected in his place. Thereupon the following resolution was unanimously passed by the Board:

“Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Professor George S. Ormsby, Principal of the Preparatory Department, we do it with regret, and would hereby express our undiminished confidence in the ability with which he has uniformly fulfilled the duties of his Professorship.”

October 29th, 1857, the Committee appointed to confer with Professor F. G. Cary on disposition of the Farm, reported a plan for the future conduct, which was taken up by the Board, fully considered, amended, and adopted. Mr. Cary, being present, accepted the terms of the contract indicated in the report. This report is set out in full in the record, but it is too long for inser-

tion here. In substance the contract merged the Experimental Farm and Professorship of Chemistry together, and called it *The Farm Department*. The Farm proper, with all the buildings, horses, harness, wagons, and farm implements, were rented to Freeman G. Cary for two years, from September 1st, 1857, to be carried on at his own expense, he to pay his own salary as part of the rent not exceeding \$1,500.00 per annum, and any balance to the College. The corporation to pay the salary of the Professor of Chemistry. Contract revocable by either party at the end of one year.

December 15th, 1857, the Board instructed the Finance Committee "to make an inventory of the estate, real and personal, of the College, for publication for information of our stockholders."

X. THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.—SERIOUS.

Mr. Cary's Resignation as President of the Farm Department—Report of Committee on Financial Condition—College Absorbing the Capital in Expenses—Rev. Charles N. Mattoon Elected President.

On January 13th, 1858, Mr. S. F. Cary, on behalf of the Finance Committee, made a report of the financial condition of the College, which was received and ordered to be printed and published together with a circular and report from the President and Professors as to the state of the College, the same to be distributed to each stockholder. A memorial to Congress presenting the claims of the College for Government aid was presented to the Board by Prof. Cary, adopted, and signed by the members.

Rev. Samuel J. Browne offered a donation of one

hundred feet ground valued at \$9,000.00 and \$1,000.00 in cash, and a committee was appointed to receive the same.

On April 12th, 1858, was held triennial meeting of stockholders, thirty being present. After organization they elected a Board of fifteen Directors.

The report of the Finance Committee, referred to above, was read to the Stockholders, but it does not appear on the record. However, it is fully covered by a subsequent report made in September, 1858, which is a report of importance in the financial history of the College.

At the close of the Stockholders' meeting, the Board met and organized by re-election of the old officers pro tem.

June 9th, 1858, permanent officers of the Board were elected, Guernsey Y. Roots taking the Presidency in place of E. M. Gregory, who had served continuously from the beginning, and had filled the position with dignity and efficiency, and was an earnest friend of the College.

Mr. Caldwell was retained as Secretary and S. F. Cary as Treasurer.

President Mattoon made a favorable report as to the condition of the College and the progress of the students.

June 23rd, 1858, the resignation of Professor R. S. Bosworth was received and accepted, and Professor J. H. Wilson was appointed to the vacant chair of Agricultural Chemistry. Further consideration was given to the subject of endowing Professorships by the Professors themselves, and a plan submitted was adopted, but the plan is not given.

June 24th, 1858, Commencement. The degree of

A. B. was conferred on the class of 1858. Total attendance of students this year, 205.

September 16th, 1858, Prof. F. G. Cary made a report as to the *Farm Department*, and then his resignation as President of that Department, before tendered, was accepted. His report was filed, but not spread on the record, and if it gave his reasons for resigning the position he had created and taken so much enthusiastic interest in they are not available now, and we are left to conjecture. But it may be fairly inferred that he was disappointed at the condition of the College revenue, and was not hopeful of its improvement in the future.

The catalogue of that year, 1858-59, speaking of the Agricultural Department, says:

"This department has been sustained with commendable zeal the last year. The Laboratory, Botanic Garden, and Farm are daily becoming more attractive and interesting. The great aim is to illustrate the principles, and make visible the results of those scientific laws and conditions of development learned in the Laboratory. . . .

"The Botanical grounds are on a large scale artistically arranged, for fruitage and flowers, into garden and grove, into lakelet and lawn, and are becoming objects of exceeding interest to all who admire the useful and love the beautiful."

The grounds in their transformation had the benefit of the taste and skill of that excellent engineer and scientific landscape gardener, Mr. Maximilian G. Kern.

They were secured and eligibly located in immediate proximity to the College, and were ample in dimensions, containing 87 60-100 acres, and making in fact as in name a "*Model Farm*." Of this farm 48 22-100 acres were obtained from William Cary by purchase and donation. With perhaps pardonable pride this Agricul-

tural Department was proclaimed in the catalogues of the time as "*The First Complete Institution of the Kind on the Continent of America.*"

Mr. Cary left its superintendence when it was in complete successful operation. Mr. E. G. Ricker succeeded him. The same catalogue (1858-59) reveals the introduction of a new feature in the admittance by permission of five young ladies to the study of Languages; also a Normal Department was established to prepare students to become teachers, to receive at the completion of their course a Teacher's Diploma.

Mr. Giles Richards, chairman of a special Committee for the purpose, made an elaborate report to the Board of the state of the accounts and funds of the College to September 1st, 1858, and the same was accepted, adopted, and recorded. It covers about six years, since close of contract with F. G. Cary. The following digest is taken from said report. The information it furnishes is of interest to the old students at least:

"A digest showing the appropriation of the funds of the institution and their present position September 1st, 1858.

Real Estate (Land), . . . \$49,438 00	Stock Collections, . . . \$112,588 69
College Building, . . . 12,030 39	Donations, 13,763 55
Excelsior Building, . . . 4,069 44	Notes Payable, 13,088 00
Laboratory Building, . . . 5,015 84	Mrs. E. Howard, 1,350 00
Expenses on Farm, . . . 16,532 39	Hannah E. Cary, 821 33
	A. Benton, 1,000 00
\$87,086 06	Parsons, etc., 183 52
	F. G. Cary, (D) 626 79
	Small debts, (R) 359 38
College Furniture, \$ 1,253 03	
Philosophical Apparatus, 2,079 44	
College Bell, 198 00	3,530 47
Incidental Expenses, See E, . . . \$22,045 38	
Education Fund, See H, 14,991 64	
Taxes, (I), 181 02	37,218 04
Carried forward,	\$127,834 57

<i>Brought forward, . .</i>	\$127,834 57	\$143,781 26
Sundry Stocks worth say \$1,500,	2,090 00	
	<hr/>	
	129,924 57	
S. F. Cary (A),	3,782 49	
Loan of Endowment Fund, . . .	8,600 00	
Notes Receivable,	785 52	
A. H. Bailey,	133 03	
Applegates Publications,	136 34	
Small balances due College, See R	419 31	
	<hr/>	
	\$143,781 26	\$143,781 26

"The expenses of the College proper over and above the income have been since the contract ended with F. G. Cary, President, about six years, as follows:

To Jan. 1, 1855—2½ years average \$1,759 74 per annum,	\$4,399 38
To Sep. 1, 1858—3⅓ years average 3,026 36 per annum,	10,592 26
	<hr/>
Expenses above income six years,	\$14,991 64
Average per annum \$2,498 60.	

"Thus it will be seen that the College proper is absorbing the capital to the extent of about \$2,500.00 per annum, which will increase as the present income diminishes, unless new sources of income can be found."

E.—"Incidental Expenses" represent cost of collection, agencies, etc. H.—"Educational Fund" represent salaries of faculty, tutors, repairs, etc.

"REAL ESTATE	(Cost)
College Lot of William Cary, 4 acres, . . .	\$700 00
College Row Lot of William Cary, . . . 1 92/100 . .	1,500 00
Triangular Lot of F. G. Cary, 3 45/100 . .	6,500 00
Excelsior Building Lot of S. F. Cary, . . 1 50/100 . .	450 00
Huntington purchase, 1 43/100 . .	2,500 00
Wilstach purchase 11 00/100 . .	3,100 00
Cary & Thomas purchase, 1 00/100 . .	1,100 00
Resnor purchase, 16 64/100 . .	6,000 00
Wm. Cary purchase and Donation, . . . 48 22/100 . .	19,288 00
Wood purchase, 2 50/100 . .	3,700 00
F. G. Cary purchase, 5 24/100 . .	1,800 00
Lathrop purchase, 0 90/100 . .	800 00
Blacksmiths purchase, 1 00/100 . .	1,000 00
<hr/>	
Acres, 98 80/100 . .	\$48,438 00
Ernst Lots, 2 lots in Ernst's Subdivision,	1,000 00
<hr/>	
98 80/100 acres and two lots,	\$49,438 00

September 24th, 1858, Messrs. Bagley and Witherby (committee before appointed for the purpose) reported the number, condition, and value of all buildings belonging to the College, which report was received and ordered to be recorded. The following is an abstract of that report, and gives first cost and estimated value:

	COST	ESTIMATE
1. Farmers' College and 4 acres (27 rooms),	\$12,730 34	\$20,000 00
2. Excelsior B'ld'g and 1½ acres (23 rooms),	4,969 44	4,000 00
3. Brick Row and 1.92 " (8 rooms),	500 00	1,000 00
4. Old Academy and 3.45 " (14 rooms),	6,500 00	6,000 00
5. Laboratory Bldg and 2½ " (19 rooms),	10,700 00	12,000 00
6. Frame Building { and (" (8 rooms),	1,100 00	1,500 00
Cary & Thomas {		
7. Cary & Thomas { no land (6 rooms),	500 00	1,000 00
Huntington {		
8. Huntington { and ½ acre (2 rooms),	1,000 00	700 00
Blacksmith {		
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$37,999 78	\$46,200 00

During this and the following year earnest efforts were made to secure the removal of the Cincinnati Observatory to College Hill. Four acres of ground were offered for a site, and the citizens proposed to raise a guaranty of \$7,000.00. But these efforts proved unsuccessful, the Astronomical Society not approving the site. There seemed to be other reasons, but they are not disclosed. The movement, if successful, would have been a brilliant stroke for the College. The offer was reconsidered subsequently and not renewed.

XI. ON THE DECLINE—PROPOSAL TO SELL OR LEASE LANDS.

*Schedule of Property—Cost—D. E. Mattoon Resigned—
Prof. Jacob Tuckerman Succeeded Him.*

On June 9th, 1859, the Board passed a resolution, "that steps be taken to adopt that clause of the general law regulating Colleges which authorizes the sale of lands belonging to Colleges."

June 29th, 1859, was *Commencement Day*, and the class of that year graduated.

On July 13th, 1859, the last resolution was followed up by another appointing Messrs. Bagely, Hoffner, and Witherby a committee "to examine the lands of the Farm Department, and report at the next meeting the best plan in their view of dividing and disposing of the lands to raise a revenue for the benefit of the College;" also to report a plat of subdivision, and include in it "all the grounds of the Farm and Botanical Garden."

In addition to this, a committee of ways and means was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Ricker, Richards, Bagley, and Roots.

There seemed to be an increasing stress for sufficient income to meet the necessary expenses of the College. At the same time an agent had been continuously kept in the field to solicit stock and collect matured subscriptions.

An unfortunate complication had arisen in reference to the \$10,000.00 donation of Charles McMicken, and he having died, the matter had to be adjusted by suit against his estate. It ended successfully to the College.

On March 14th, 1860, the committee on subdivision of the College lands for the purpose of selling or leasing same reported, accompanied with a neat lithographic map, all of which was received, adopted, and ordered to be recorded.

Their report is recorded in the journal of the Board, and the plat attached. We have not been able to find another copy, although a large number were issued at the time. The essential part of this report is as follows:

"We find the whole amount of land owned by said College is 98 80-100 acres. Of this the Farm Department contains 87 60-100 acres. We have employed a

competent surveyor and have had the 87.60 acres subdivided into 21 lots as will more fully appear by reference to plat of survey. It will be seen that all the grounds belonging to the College appear on said plat.

"Lot No. 1 contains 7.42 acres on which stands Farmers' College, Excelsior and Brick Row Buildings.

"Lot No. 2 contains 26 67-100 acres on which Polytechnic Hall and three other buildings are situated, and is called Experimental Grounds and Botanic Garden.

"Lot No. 3 contains 3.45 acres and is called site of Cary's Academy.

"Lots 4, 5, 6, and 7 contain 9.29 acres and is a portion of the William Cary purchase, upon which there are some restrictions, balance of restricted land 13.93 lands is contained in Lot No. 2, Experimental grounds.

Lots Nos. 8 to 23 inclusive contain 51.44 acres."

Memorial resolutions were passed on the death of Andrew H. Ernst, which occurred in February last, late a member of the Board. He was a valuable member and a strong friend of the College, a man of high principle and imbued with an enlightened spirit of progress.

On April 11th, 1860, a called meeting of the stockholders was held, an unusually large attendance,—Mr. Roots, the President, explained the object of the meeting to be to furnish to the stockholders, from the Board of Directors, a full report of the condition of the College, pecuniary and otherwise, and recommendation of a plan for disposition of a portion of the lands for revenue.

He thereupon read report of the committee on behalf of the Trustees. This report was printed in full in the College Catalogue for 1859-60. We present here only a part of same, as follows:

"To the Stockholders and Patrons of Farmers' College,
Hamilton County, Ohio.

"The Trustees, with a view to present a full and correct statement of the financial condition of the institution, at the annual meeting in April, 1860, have, through committees and agents, required settlements of all claims against it, and the removal of all encumbrances from its real estate. This has been done. The real estate is entirely clear and unincumbered, and embraces 98.80 acres of land.

"The following are the balances, viz :

The stock collections of all kinds have been, including that of Wm. Cary,	\$120,288 15
Charles McMicken's Professorship,	10,000 00
Donations,	13,863 55
Total,	<u>\$144,151 70</u>

"Which has been appropriated as follows :

In purchase of real estate, comprising 98.80 acres of land at College Hill, and two lots at Spring Garden,	49,438 00
Buildings erected on same by the Trustees,	24,115 67
Expense, clearing, grading, fencing, etc., on farm,	13,532 39
Philosophical Apparatus, College Furniture, and Library,	3,610 97
Incidental expenses, agents, interest, and Attorney fees,	26,222 65
Education Fund, over and above the income since 1852,	18,693 07
Stocks worth about \$1,000.00 donated,	2,027 00
Cash, and Cash items on hand,	6,276 52
Debts due from sundry persons,	237 43
Total,	<u>\$144,151 70</u>

"Of the foregoing amount the sum of \$26,222.65 has been paid to Agents, Attornies, and for defraying other incidental expenses in collecting. \$18,693.07 is the balance of the education fund after crediting the income. And \$2,027.00 is in stocks that are of doubtful value.

"The College is in possession of the following property:

Real Estate, with improvements, to a cost of . . .	\$87,086 00
Philosophical Apparatus, and College Furniture, . .	3,610 97
Cash in Treasury, Notes, endowment fund notes, . .	6,953 45
Stock at par \$2,027.00 worth, say,	1,000 00
Notes and subscriptions in the hands of the Agent, considered good,	26,000 00
Whole Amount,	<u>\$124,650 48</u>

"The receipts from the foregoing, as managed at present, will not exceed the following per annum:

Interest on notes, bonds and subscriptions,	\$2,000 00
Room rents and matriculation fees,	800 00
Rent of buildings,	300 00
Total Receipts,	<u>\$3,100 00</u>

EXPENDITURES.

C. N. Mattoon, President, Salary,	1,400 00
J. Tuckerman, Professor, "	900 00
P. J. Klund, " "	800 00
J. H. Wilson, " "	800 00
J. P. Ellinwood, " "	700 00
Janitor Services,	240 00
Repairs and Lights,	300 00
Fuel,	100 00
Taxes,	60 00
Book-keeper,	300 00
Insurance,	150 00
Contingent,	250 00
Total Expenditures,	<u>\$6,000 00</u>
Expenditures,	\$6,000 00
Receipts,	<u>3,100 00</u>
Deficiency,	\$2,900 00

The committee recommended sale or lease of about 50 acres in lots, not interfering with the College buildings, or Farm Department. They were apprehensive

that to reduce the expense to the present income would bring the Institution down to a mere Academy. Their idea was to reduce the expense some and enlarge the income.

The stockholders had before them two reports on business, a majority report and a minority report. They adopted the majority one, which expressed satisfaction with the reports of the Directors and in "their efficiency and fidelity in attending to *our* interests and their efforts to carry out the objects of the Institution." At the same time they regret "that so large a sum has been expended upon agents in obtaining subscriptions and that the expenses of the Institution have so much encroached upon its capital." Among other restrictive resolutions they resolved "that the expenses of the Institution be so graduated that they shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum of \$5,000.00, until the annual income shall fully sustain the increased expenditures."

The Board was requested to publish in pamphlet form a report of the financial condition of the College, with the plat of subdivision, and a copy of the minutes of this meeting, and send same to each stockholder.

Perhaps we are giving too much space to the financial part of this history, but in the years we are writing of the very perpetuity of the College seemed to be involved in the policy being pursued by the management, which affected the integrity of the Endowment Fund in diverting a part of it to meet expenses, and the truth of the history requires a statement at least of the most important facts shown by the record. But, while rumors existed to the prejudice of the Trustees, the record does not disclose any evidence that they acted other than in good faith and for the best interest of the College as they conceived it.

At the close of the stockholders' meeting the Board of Directors met and organized.

F. G. Cary was elected a member in the place of A. H. Ernst, deceased.

June 6th, 1860, the Board adopted as their guide for future action all the resolutions adopted by the stockholders at their meeting on April 11th.

June 20th, 1860, Commencement Day. The degree of A. B. was conferred on the senior class.

August 14th, 1860, Rev. C. N. Mattoon adhered to his resignation tendered July 11th, and the Board regretfully accepted it.

He was succeeded by Professor Jacob Tuckerman, salary \$1,000.00. The Board reduced the Faculty to a President and four Professors, and resolved that the expenses of the College should not exceed \$5,000.00 per annum.

April 8th, 1861, was the regular time for meeting of the stockholders, but there is no record of the meeting, and none was probably held owing to the excited condition of the country,—the beginning of the "*Civil War*."

May 1st, 1861, E. G. Ricker was elected President of the Board.

June 19th, 1861, Commencement Day. The degree of A. B. was conferred on the senior class.

We find the following item on the minutes of the Board of this date:

"A communication was received from the Alumni in session this day suggesting the propriety of changing the name of the College. It was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Walden, Cary, and Richards."

This is the first suggestion as to change of the name we have met with. It marks the beginning of the agitation of that subject, which continued and grew through many years before its final culmination.

On July 10th, 1861, the Board, after some discussion in regard to the financial condition and prospects of the College on account of the state of the country, by resolution reduced materially the salaries of the Faculty, except the Cary Professor of Agriculture.

October 9th, 1861, Captain E. G. Ricker, having entered the Army, offered his resignation as President, which the Board accepted with a sincere expression of appreciation. He was followed by many others in rapid succession, for patriotism ruled the hour. The effect of the Civil War soon resulted in a marked depletion in the ranks of the students. The falling off in attendance had indeed begun before, for other reasons, for in 1860 the number was reduced to 173,—but little over one-half of the number in 1856, which was 330. In 1861 it had fallen to 114. In 1862 still lower, to 92.

D. B. Pierson succeeded to the chair of "Cary Professor of Agriculture."

We have at this time another report on the state of the accounts of Farmers' College to January 1st, 1862, and dated February 10th, 1862. It was the work of Mr. Giles Richards, who had been in the Board from the beginning, and was certainly one of its most intelligent, able, and useful members. He had, in fact, written nearly all of the reports of much importance. The Board showed its appreciation of his services at this time by a vote of thanks, and ordering his report to be recorded.

It shows credit balances as follows:

Stock Collections,	\$129,585 14
McMicken Professorship,	10,000 00
Donations,	13,863 55
	<hr/>
	\$153,448 69
Faculty (received),	642 82
	<hr/>
	<u>\$154,091 51</u>

On the debit side,—expenditures:

Real Estate,	\$49,438 00
Buildings and Improvements,	37,648 06
Incidental Expenses,	29,732 93
Education Fund,	23,578 32
College Furniture,	1,531 53
Philosophical Apparatus,	2,079 44
Loan of Endowment Fund,	3,725 00
Miscellaneous Items,	6,258 23
	<hr/>
	<u>\$154,091 51</u>

Mr. Richards estimates subscriptions of stock outstanding amounting to \$52,306.00 as worth at most \$24,000.00 less cost of collection. He says, "It is evident that the income is insufficient for the expenditures, and it is only a question of time when its operations must come to a standstill, though that period is now with due care somewhat remote."

But he takes a hopeful view, with the exercise of care and economy, and a return of general prosperity. He, however, makes this significant statement in reference to the College: "It has now been in operation fourteen years, in all of which time the expenses of the College proper have exceeded the income \$23,578.32, or about \$1,685 per annum, absorbing that amount of stock collections, which being so greatly reduced they will absorb them in a greater ratio in the time to come." Early in this year, 1862, the College lost by death two

among its most devoted and valued friends, W. A. Bagley and William Cary. The former was a faithful and useful member of the Board, and the latter was one of the best of men, of broad views, earnestly supported the great educational work of his son, and showed his practical interest by his large donations. The memorial adopted by the Board especially refers to his philanthropy and his "Endowment of the Cary Professorship of Practical Agriculture in Farmers' College."

The number of students enrolled in 1862-63, ninety-two. On February 25th, 1863, a special meeting of the stockholders, scholarship holders, donors, and patrons of the College was held, to consider a report of the Board and appoint a committee to co-operate with a committee of the Board to arrange with the State of Ohio for selection of Farmers' College as one of the Agricultural Colleges to share in the 630,000 acres granted to Ohio by Act of Congress of July 6th, 1862, to promote agricultural institutions. A full report was made and the movement approved, and committees appointed and \$1,000 appropriated to defray expenses. On presentation of this matter to the Legislature, that body was so impressed it sent a committee down to examine the property on March 16th, 1864, which reported in favor of accepting the proposition of the College, and a Bill was introduced to carry it out, but no further action appears to have been taken, although Farmers' College, in view of what itself had accomplished in that direction, signally deserved to be selected to share in that Congressional grant. With such great aid why should it not have secured the permanent leadership in the work of scientific agriculture? It was essentially a people's College, and its permanent success should not have been left to contingencies.

On June 27th, 1863, *Commencement Day*, the degree of A. B. was conferred upon the *nine* members of the Senior class. The average attendance of students in that year was sixty-four. It will be observed that the number of graduates was fully up to the average, notwithstanding the general depression.

On April 13th, 1864, the stockholders held their regular triennial meeting. A Board of fifteen Directors was elected, only twelve votes being cast. At this election Mr. J. C. C. Holensshade came into the Board, and upon its organization, May 14th, 1864, he was elected its President.

The new Board consisted of Giles Richards, S. F. Cary, B. A. Hunt, C. E. Babb, J. M. Walden, R. M. Moore, R. B. Witherby, F. G. Cary, E. G. Ricker, H. L. Wilmer, J. C. C. Holensshade, N. S. Knight, Amos Worthington, S. J. Browne, and Joel Strong.

On May 4th, 1864, the degree of A. B. was conferred on the two members of the class of 1864, showing a serious falling off in number.

The number of students enrolled in 1864-65, . . . 114

Average attendance per session, 74

On July 12th, 1864, the Faculty of the previous year were re-elected—Tuckerman, President, and Professors Klund, Wilson, Ellinwood, and Pierson.

On October 12th, 1864, the Board, considering the present condition of the country, and that young men should be qualified to render the highest service to the government, resolved to establish a Military Department, to involve no charge upon the general funds of the Institution, and admission to it being voluntary. Naturally this might be termed a military overture to the patriotic spirit prevailing.

Major W. Beatty became professor of Military Tactics.

On April 12th, 1865, a loan of \$2,000.00 was authorized by the Board to meet the deficiency in the Education Fund, and the proper officers were authorized to give a lien, to secure such loan, on any property of the corporation.

June 21st, 1865, was Commencement Day, and was published as the 19th Annual Commencement. The degree of A. B. was conferred on the three members of the class of this year.

And the degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. John M. Walden.

XII. SUSPENSION OF COLLEGE COURSE AT END OF CIVIL WAR.

Critical Period—Faculty Reduced to Three.

On July 12th, 1865, there being no funds to pay current expenses, the Board resolved to lease or sell the Academy lot of 3 1-2 acres, and apply to the Legislature for an enabling act to that end.

At the same meeting, on motion of Gen. Cary, the following was adopted:

"Whereas, The resources of the College are inadequate to the support of a full corps of professors;

"Resolved, That Jacob Tuckerman, A. M., be appointed for two years at a salary of \$1,500.00 a year, and that he be authorized to employ tutors or lecturers, or both, at an expense of not more than \$500 a year."

A resolution was adopted complimentary to Professors Klund, Wilson, and Ellinwood, whose connection with the College was severed "only from an imperious financial necessity."

There were but two others in the Faculty at that time,—D. B. Pierson, Cary Professor of Practical Agriculture, and Major W. Beatty, Military Instructor.

This action of the Board virtually recognized their inability to keep up the College to its proper standard as such, with a full corps of professors and a complete Collegiate course. It was in effect a suspension of its operation as a College, and an assimilation of it to the rank of an Academy. Various influences conspired to bring about this unfortunate result. The attendance this year had been reduced to an average of 74. The war had produced a general depression. A large number of its brave sons had gone into the National Army—a list of those killed is given in the Appendix, and is, indeed, a "Roll of Honor"—and the support from the South, which had been considerable, had been withdrawn. The income available to pay the professors' salaries and other expenses had, it seems, never been adequate, and it was growing less year by year. In the language of Gen. S. F. Cary, in a "Historical Sketch of College Hill," published by him in 1886: "The money first collected was appropriated to the purchase of lands and the erection of buildings. A very large number failed to pay their subscriptions, and agents were employed to collect them. A very large per cent never was collected. The result was that the principal fund was constantly encroached upon to pay teachers' salaries and other expenses. If the stock had been promptly paid and invested the plan would have succeeded. Its failure was only a question of time."

The number of stockholders or subscribers is stated in the record at from 1,600 to 1,700; but we have not

been able to ascertain the number of perpetual scholarships, or who hold them.

On January 10th, 1866, the Board took action with the view of procuring a disposition of the unproductive lands of the College for the support of the Institution, and to memorialize the Legislature for an Enabling Act for that purpose.

On March 15th, 1866, a further loan of \$2,500 was authorized.

On April 5th, 1866, the Legislature of Ohio passed "*An Act to authorize the Trustees of Farmers' College of Hamilton County to dispose of certain lands.*" (Vol. 63 O. L. 211.)

This Act empowered the Stockholders, Scholarship-holders, and Donors, at a meeting to be called for that purpose, to authorize and direct the sale or lease of "such part of the real estate of the corporation, as to them may seem proper, for the support of the College." The Act provided for the investment of the net proceeds of such sales "in the stocks of the United States, the State of Ohio, Hamilton County, or City of Cincinnati, bonds yielding an interest of not less than six per cent, which interest, with the annual and other incomes, only shall be used for the support and maintenance of said College, reserving the principal as an irreducible fund for the said College."

These provisions were ample as to the power to sell or lease, and specific and mandatory as to the mode of investment.

The College had now entered upon what proved to be the most trying ordeal of its career, and may be characterized as the *fifth era* of its history, from 1865 until 1873. During this critical period it was struggling for existence. The agents sent out met with but little

encouragement among the people. The Institution had lost that responsive confidence and favor of the public it had formerly so abundantly possessed. It became a commanding necessity to abandon the original design, so fondly cherished by Mr. Cary and his friends, and sell the "Model Farm."

XIII.—SALE OF THE "MODEL FARM."

In 1866 Rev. Charles D. Curtis Became President.

Avoiding tedious details of the occurrences of this period, which are fraught with unpleasant reminiscences and reflections to the old patrons of the College, we will summarize the results. In pursuance of the Enabling Act, a meeting of the Stockholders, Scholarship-holders, and Donors was duly called, and, after considering the conditions, on May 9th, 1866, they unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing the Board of Trustees to sell, or lease for an annual rent, "all the real estate and buildings belonging to said Institution, except the main College building, and the lot of 7 42-100 acres on which it stands." And yet at this vitally important meeting there were only 21 stockholders. The first step was to have the lands surveyed and subdivided into 25 lots, and the Plat was recorded June 23rd, 1866, in Plat Book No. 2, page 304, of the County records.

About this time the Board lost, in the resignation of Giles Richards, one who had been from the beginning probably its most valuable and efficient member. Just prior to his resignation he had sent to the Stockholders' meeting a detailed statement of the cost of the College property. This was his last service as a Director, and seemed to be his final protest against the sale of that

property. And also President Tuckerman severed his connection with the Institution in July, 1866, and this was followed in August by the resignation of Gen. S. F. Cary as Treasurer, which was accepted with thanks "for his 21 years of faithful and gratuitous service." Joel Strong was elected in his place.

August 9th, 1866, the Board employed as teachers Rev. Charles D. Curtis, President, salary \$1,200; Rev. J. C. Brodfuehrer, Professor of Languages, salary \$800, and Edward N. Wild, Professor of Mathematics, salary \$800.

On the day fixed, May 26th, 1866, all the lands were sold, except the College campus, at prices above the minimum fixed by the Board, as reported by the Committee in charge, June, 1866, and realized net the sum of \$54,845.47.

The sales were confirmed, deeds made, and plat recorded. The streets were named Cedar and Maple, and dedicated, 60 feet wide, as ordered by the Board, June 20th, 1866. Thus the original building, constructed largely for the use of Freeman G. Cary, to develop and expand his practical ideas of education, with the land on which it stands, was all that remained of the Farmers' College.

The Treasurer was ordered to invest these funds in registered bonds of the State of Ohio, bearing 6% interest. October 10th, 1866, President Curtis reported "32 students enrolled and others expected."

The Stockholders at their regular meeting on April 10, 1867, (17 present) recommended, in view of the diminution of the endowment and the necessary reduction of the corps of teachers, the Trustees and Faculty to modify the course of study to meet the wants of the patrons.

They elected a new Board of Directors, and we observe a notable omission from the list of the names for the first time, of *both* Gen. S. F. Cary and F. G. Cary. Those elected were J. C. C. Holensshade, A. D. E. Tweed, E. G. Ricker, J. M. Walden, Norris S. Knight, D. B. Pierson, C. E. Babb, W. E. Watson, R. Simpson, Josiah Wilder, G. F. Sadd, J. Tuckerman, Henry M. Cist, Jacob Hoffner, and B. A. Hunt. Mr. Holensshade became President, as before.

On May 2nd, 1867, the Executive Committee reported the assets of the College from which income was derived to be as follows:—

Mortgage notes,	\$46,195 37
State Bond,	6,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$52,195 37
Producing an annual income of	3,131 72

On May 23rd, 1867, the Board from motives of economy, in view of the financial condition and prospects of the College, restricted the expenditure from the income to \$1,500.00 per year.

On July 10th, 1867, it was arranged with Professor J. C. Brodfehrer to teach the next year with one assistant for \$1,500.00, and D. B. Pierson was elected Cary Professor of Agriculture, and it was resolved to keep the net income from the 23 acres, deeded to the Board by William Cary, separate from the other income and appropriate it to the support of the Professorship of Agriculture.

On August 29th, 1867, N. S. Knight, who had purchased said 23 acres, reconveyed the same to the College, and the Board arranged to have them surveyed, platted and sold, or leased. This was afterwards reported as sold for net \$24,214.44.

On September 12th, 1867, the Board received an

opinion from its Attorney, Hon. George Hoadly, in regard to the leasing of the 23 acres claimed in reversion by the heirs of William Cary, asserting in positive terms the right of the College to lease perpetually the same or any part thereof.

On December 5th, 1867, a committee was appointed to report "a name for a change of name" of the College, but no further action was then taken.

In the minutes of the Board of January 8th, 1868, an item appears indicating that the old Academy building was torn down, and near its site the present Episcopal Church was erected. We are informed that much of the brick of the old went into the new structure. In that way it may be said that the Academy, through its transposed ruins, is still serving a glorious purpose. John R. Davy was elected a member of the Board in place of D. B. Pierson, resigned.

On April 8th, 1868, an elaborate plan was presented to the Board by President Curtis for the resuscitation of Farmers' College. One of his statements was quite optimistic in these words:

"It is believed that the endowment fund of this Institution is now such as to insure its perpetuity,—that it is to remain to the end of time a place where young men are to be educated."

He estimated the fund at \$50,000, and the income at \$4,000, and he proposed a Faculty of three teachers.

The Board approved Mr. Curtis' plan as to the Faculty and re-elected him President to carry it out, and he accepted.

It also elected John A. Warder Cary Professor of Agriculture, a position he acceptably retained until he retired in 1876.

In 1869 there was a project on foot to unite the *Western Military Institute* (Col. Locke) with Farmers' College, but was not consummated.

On April 11th, 1870, was the regular triennial meeting of the stockholders, but there is no record of their proceedings. Presumably they elected a new Board of Directors, and a list of their names is given, it is stated, from the tally sheets. They are as follows:

Bellamy Storer, Geo. M. Maxwell, J. M. Walden, F. G. Cary, Geo. W. Hulick, A. E. Chamberlain, Charles E. Cist, C. D. Curtis, B. W. Pease, W. W. Innes, William Cone, Geo. F. Sadd, John R. Davy, Henry M. Cist, and E. N. Wild.

This Board organized by electing Henry M. Cist President, E. N. Wild Secretary, and John R. Davy Treasurer, the latter resigning in October, 1870, both as Treasurer and Director.

They resolved to employ Geo. E. Pugh and Stanley Matthews as Counsel for the Board and the College. None abler could have been employed.

May 5th, 1870, J. M. Walden resigned, and Rev. E. L. Davies was elected in his place on the Board.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Executive Committee to have the question whether scholarships in the College are stock tested in the District Court.

XIV. LIQUIDATION OR PERPETUITY.

*Revival in 1873—Co-Education—Prof. J. S. Lowe
Elected President—Mr. Cary Favored Liquidation—His Great Disappointment.*

The power of the Board of Directors to convey in fee simple the lands belonging to the "Model Farm" which had been sold having been questioned, reconveyances

were obtained from the purchasers and leases given in lieu of deeds. But the income from these leases was insufficient to sustain the College; and in 1872 a proposition to liquidate, or to suspend until the funds should accumulate, was seriously considered, but it was finally decided that no legal liquidation could be had. Two suits had been brought to force the College into liquidation. The proposition of the accumulators was to allow the investments to accumulate until they reached \$100,000, which would take eight years. This would insure perpetuity.

The question at the bottom was *liquidation* or *perpetuity*. There was a decided division of sentiment, and the feeling on the question grew to be strong and almost bitter between the two factions. This manifested itself especially at the triennial meeting of the scholarship holders on the 14th of April, 1873, where there was a struggle for supremacy, and a full discussion of the matters in issue. There were 141 votes cast and two tickets for Board of Directors in the field. Those opposed to liquidation received 76 votes and were elected; those for liquidation, 68 votes. This determined the policy in favor of reorganization and operating the College.

The following were on the successful ticket: "Joseph F. Wright, Alexander Brown, Benjamin A. Hunt, Theophilus Wilson, T. B. Witherby, John W. Caldwell, W. C. Huntington, Isaac N. Laboyteaux, D. B. Pierson, J. C. C. Holensshade, Robert Simpson, John N. Poage, J. C. Eversull, Edward DeSerisy, and J. Wilder."

Freeman G. Cary seems to have favored liquidation, as he was on the ticket of its supporters. The result was grievously disappointing to him. The plan of his

life-work was all shattered, and he could see no bright skies ahead for the College.

The Treasurer's report showed the total resources of the College furnishing income to be \$66,947.77. The new Board organized by electing Joseph F. Wright President, and John W. Caldwell Secretary. They resolved to procure a Faculty and open and operate the College in September, and they adopted the co-education plan—to admit students without distinction of sex. They then resolved to employ "a good man" for President, and "a good man and woman" for Professors. Under this resolution they elected Professor J. S. Lowe, of Geneva Normal School, President; Mr. C. E. Holt, of Geneva, O., Professor of Mathematics, and Mrs. J. S. Lowe to take charge of the Preparatory Department. Also Dr. John A. Warder, Cary Professor of Theoretical and Practical Agriculture. All these accepted.

On the opening of the College on September 3rd, 1873, 37 pupils were in attendance, later 45, and during the year the co-education plan seemed to work satisfactorily.

This was confirmed in an address of the Board of Directors, dated June 5th, 1874, wherein the following testimony was given: "The presence of both sexes, in the same classes, has proved beneficial to both, in promoting a generous emulation in their studies, and a careful attention to correct deportment, good manners, and good morals."

This was the beginning of the *revival* period of the College, which may be classed as the *sixth era* in its history.

About this time (December 15th, 1873) the death of

Professor Philip I. Klund occurred, and the Board spoke of him in the highest terms as a teacher, and added his name to the roll of the honored dead, who had been Professors, Directors, Agents, or Benefactors of the College. It was deemed proper to record the list, and we deem it of sufficient interest to repeat it here:

Professors:—James H. Bacon, Dr. Robert H. Bishop, Daniel Molony, Hon. Jos. G. Wilson, Rev. Lorenzo Cary, J. S. Whitwell.

Directors:—Hon. Justice John McLean, Gen. E. M. Gregory, Rev. S. J. Browne, George Luckey, Wm. A. Bagley, Wm. Watson.

Agents:—Rev. Andrew Benton, Eli Taylor, Francis J. Wheelock.

Benefactors:—Hon. William Cary, Charles McMicken, A. H. Ernst.

The Revival Faculty of 1873-74, as it may be so characterized, stood as follows:

Rev. J. S. Lowe, President,	Salary, \$2,000 00
E. E. Holt, Mathematics,	" 800 00
Mrs. J. S. Lowe, Prep. Dept., . . .	" 600 00
(Succeeded by Miss R. S. Amidon).	
Miss Louise Doisy, French, . . .	" 150 00
Miss Elizabeth Caldwell, Drawing,	" 200 00
(Raised to \$400 00).	
Mrs. S. W. Kumler, Music, . . .	" 200 00
Robert Kidd, Elocution,	" 100 00
Dr. John A. Warder, Agriculture,	" 100 00
<hr/>	
\$4,150 00	

In 1875 the Faculty stood the same, except Prof. M. E. Caldwell took the place of Prof. Holt, resigned.

There was no record of any commencement this year, nor indeed in 1876, and graduation was not resumed until in 1877.

On March 27th, 1874, Theophilus Wilson, who had been elected a director January 18th, 1873, was elected

treasurer of the corporation, and he continued in that office faithfully discharging its duties until June 16th, 1891. He was a true, earnest, and active friend of the College in many ways. The Endowment Fund turned over to him by his predecessor amounted to \$67,040.03. The income from this fund was then reported to be \$3,916, and from the students \$500, in all \$4,416.00.

The Board proceeded to add to the course the Departments of French and Literature, Drawing, Elocution, and Music, and supplied teachers for these positions. They resumed the issuing of catalogues in this year, the first since 1865, and announced in it that,—“Ladies and gentlemen are admitted to all classes of the entire course on the same conditions.” The same Faculty was re-elected for 1875, their salaries aggregating \$4,150.00. For some years the “girls” and “boys” in attendance were about equal in number, the total being in 1875—82; in 1876—66; 1877—54, and in 1878—83.

On January 28th, 1876, the Board passed the following resolution:

“Resolved, That Messrs. Simpson, Wright, and Wilson be a committee to make up as far as possible a list of all valid scholarships outstanding, and also a list of any scholarships in existence which have not been paid for, or which for any reason are invalid in the hands of the present holders or upon the books of the College; also to consider the propriety and expediency of taking steps to secure the cancellation of old scholarships and the making of a new issue of certificates under circumstances to promote the best interests of the Institution; also to present suggestions calculated to promote in any form the welfare of the College, whether calling for State Legislation or otherwise.”

This resolution called for important information and action, but it does not appear that the committee ever reported. At least the record is silent on the subject. Such a list would be valuable now. On January 30th, 1876, Mr. T. Wilson, who went to Batavia as a special committee to inquire into the business of the College in the hands of its attorney, reported in part, that no collections had been made, and we find "the feeling against the agents of the College is very unfriendly, and the stockholders complain of the waste of the Endowment Fund by early College managers."

On February 25th, 1876, the death of late Director James C. C. Holensshade was reported, and suitable action taken. He was an earnest and efficient member.

The scholarship owners held their triennial meeting on April 10th, 1876. They elected a new Board of Directors, making only a few changes in the old. There were 135 votes polled,—the "Regulars" receiving 107, the others 28. The officers of the last Board were re-elected. There were but few changes in the Faculty, among them John M. Wilson taking the place of Dr. Warder as Cary Professor, and George W. Burns Professor of Mathematics. Their salaries aggregating \$4,650.00. It would appear from the Treasurer's statement following, that the income at this time was too small to bear the burden of expense imposed upon it. This revival period especially demanded a rigid system of economy.

July 21st, 1876, the Treasurer reported:

Permanent income,	\$4,100 00
Engagements,	4,900 00

XV. RESUMPTION OF GRADUATION. — REUNION OF ALUMNI—ENTHUSIASTIC MOVEMENT FOR REVIVAL.

President Lowe Resigned and Rev. John B. Smith took his place.

In 1877, President Lowe resigned, and the Rev. John B. Smith succeeded him. And on Commencement Day, June 7th, 1877, the conferring of degrees was resumed on a class of 3—the first graduation since 1865. There was a large attendance, and it seemed like the old times came again. The occasion was especially marked by a reunion of the alumni and former students of Farmers' College. Most of the old classes, even those of 1847 and 1848, were represented. They had caught the spirit of the revival of their Alma Mater, and were in full sympathy with the movement. They rallied to witness the graduation of its first class since its suspension twelve years before, and to extend words of congratulation and encouragement to the Trustees and Faculty. It seemed indeed like the beginning of a new era in the history of the College. They reorganized the Society of Alumni, and amended their constitution so as to admit to membership members of any College class up to 1865, and under this rule quite a number were then admitted.

In August, 1877, the Board elected Miss Abby A. Judson, of Plymouth, Mass., Principal of the Preparatory Department in place of Miss Amidon, resigned, and Mrs. Mary Jane Pyle Professor of Botany, Geology, and Natural Science.

On May 3d, 1878, the Board resolved that the election of the Faculty shall be "for no specified time, but indefinite," and the Faculty as it then stood was re-elected.

Commencement was held on June 4th, 1878, and during the ceremonies of graduation of a class of four the Society of Alumni occupied the platform, and many of the members contributed their eloquence, wit, and good cheer to the occasion. The scene was quite a repetition of that of the year before, and inspired renewed hope for the College.

On August 30th, 1878, at the request of President Smith, Robert H. Bishop, LL. D., was unanimously elected Professor of Ancient Languages in the College, at a salary of \$50.00 per month. He accepted. During this year a club-house was started for boarding students, and was put in charge of Miss Judson and successfully conducted.

The triennial meeting of the Scholarship holders was held April 14th, 1879, and a Board of Directors elected, 83 votes being cast. Included were two of the old Alumni, *E. S. Young*, of the class of 1847, and *A. B. Huston*, of the class of 1848.

The Treasurer's report showed the Endowment Fund then bearing interest to be \$63,032.63.

E. S. Young declined to serve as director and John M. Newton was elected in his place. The Board met immediately and organized by the election of Lowe Emerson, President; John W. Caldwell, Secretary, and Leophilus Wilson, Treasurer.

On May 30th, 1879, John Mickleborough was elected President, but declined to accept.

June 4th, 1879, was Commencement Day, and a class of five received degrees.

XVI. ELECTION OF PROF. P. V. N. MYERS IN INTEREST
OF THE REVIVAL.

*Hopeful Prospect—Settlement with Cary Heirs of Their
Claims in Farm Lands—Change of Name Mooted.*

On July 19th, 1879, the Board elected Philip Van Ness Myers, President, at a salary of \$1,500 per annum, and apartments for his family. He accepted. This election was felt to be in the interest of the revival, and would result to the permanent benefit of the College.

In securing Professor Myers as President the Board was fortunate in securing one of the most accomplished scholars and historians, and splendidly equipped for the position. He remained at the head of the Institution during the remainder of its existence under its original name, and indeed many years afterwards. His aim was to conduct it up to his ideal of a first-class college. The co-educational feature continued.

The number of students in attendance in 1879 was 79. The College seemed to have a hopeful prospect under the guidance of President Myers.

About this time a change in the College name began to be mooted, and indeed a suggestion of that kind had been made before. A letter was received by President Myers from W. C. Gray, Editor of the Interior, dated December 8th, 1879, asking him "on his behalf to suggest to the Directors of Farmers' College a name, which will obviate all objections and at the same time maintain the historical continuity, and appeal to the Alumni of both Miami University of the older classes, and they also of Farmers' College. Call this Institution *Bishop College* in honor of the oldest educator the West ever had, and the name which gave both to Miami University

and to Farmers' College their greatest eras of prosperity and fame." These were the ringing words of Dr. Gray, and they found an echo in many an old student. This letter was read to the Board and placed on file, but no further action was taken upon it.

However the Board began to make inquiry as to what steps were necessary to effect a change of the name.

There was no graduating class in 1880. On May 3d, President Myers was re-elected; and the Endowment Fund reported to amount to \$63,032.63. (Included 22.50 acres under lease.)

In 1880, the heirs of Wm. Cary, deceased, commenced suit against the Farmers' College in the Court of Common Pleas (No. 48,877) to recover \$5,000.00, amount of the interest claimed by them in the lands of the farm held by the College. This claim was contested, but the matter was referred by the Board to the Law Committee (Huston and Walden) to effect a fair adjustment and settlement of the same with the said heirs if possible. This was accomplished amicably and satisfactorily to all parties concerned. Final decree entered in the cause, February 9th, 1881.

On February 25th, 1881, A. B. Huston, of the law committee reported that a final compromise and settlement had been effected with Gen. S. F. Cary on behalf of the heirs of William Cary, deceased, of their said claim, and the terms thereof,—which the Board received and adopted,—10 years, 1 day.

In consideration of \$3,500.00 paid to said heirs they perfected the title in fee to said lands in the College, and thereby relieved the College of the necessity of maintaining an Agricultural Professorship, which before it was bound to maintain "as a living reality and not as a



DR. P. V. N. MYERS.

sham." This settlement was fully approved by Judge Hoadly, the attorney of the College, for reasons stated in a letter which is spread on the record. The College then held an unincumbered title, and could transfer the lands in fee simple.

April 29th, 1881, the Treasurer reported the Endowment Fund to be \$60,061.48.

President Myers reported an average of 60 pupils and satisfactory progress.

At the commencement, June 15th, 1881, degrees were conferred on a class of six.

On September 24th, 1881, Mr. Coy moved to change the name of the College to "*Garfield College*."

The motion was referred to a Special Committee consisting of Coy, Huston, and President Myers.

On October 28th, 1881, the committee last named reported the statutory requirements for changing the name. Nothing further was done by that committee.

On April 10th, 1882, the scholarship owners held their regular triennial meeting and elected by a unanimous vote 15 directors, making but little change in the then existing Board. And the new Board organized with the same officers as before. The Faculty was re-appointed. The question was agitated of securing the surrender and cancellation of the outstanding Certificates of Scholarship, and placing the Institution upon a regular endowment basis.

The Commencement was held June 15th, 1882, and degrees were conferred on the four members of the senior class.

The number of students was named in the catalogue of 1881-82 as 63.

XVII. CHANGE OF NAME—EXIT "FARMERS' " COLLEGE.

Last Financial Report Prior to the Change.

September 29th, 1882, on motion of Mr. Simpson, a committee of three was appointed to recommend a new name for Farmers' College, which consisted of President Myers, Coy, and Simpson.

On October 13th, 1882, this committee reported recommending for the new name, "*The Southern Ohio College.*" On motion of Mr. Caldwell this report was referred to the law committee (Huston, Brown, and Wright), to report as to the power of the Board in this matter.

On March 30th, 1883, A. B. Huston, on behalf of the Law Committee, reported, recommending the reference of the question of change of name of the College to the owners of Scholarships at their annual meeting, to be held on April 9th, 1883. Due notice was given and the meeting was held, only 14 being present. A. B. Huston was chosen chairman and John W. Caldwell secretary. The following resolution was offered, to-wit:

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby directed to make application to the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County for the change of the name of this Institution according to the law in such case made and provided."

The following was the vote:

Yeas.—Simpson, Emerson, Davey, Coy, Blanchard, Upson, Emis—7.

Nays.—DeSerisy, Huston, Wilson, Caldwell, S. F. Cary, Sayre, Frank Strong—7.

The resolution was declared lost.

The Treasurer presented his report, which showed :

Total principal of Endowment Fund invested, . . .	\$58,699 69
Cash invested,	469 65
	<hr/>
	\$59,169 25
Expenses for year,	\$5,747 58
Receipts for year,	5,195 71
	<hr/>
Deficit made up by premium on sale of bond,	\$551 87

This is the last financial report noted prior to the change of name.

June 5th, 1883, President Myers reported the number of pupils to be 74.

June 14th, 1883, Commencement Day. The graduating class of five received degrees.

November 30th, 1883, President Myers reported 213 volumes received in trust from the Philomathean Society by the College.

Board meeting, December 28th, 1883. The following proceedings were had :

"The committee heretofore appointed, consisting of Messrs. Emerson, Simpson, and Myers, reported by Mr. Myers, recommended reorganization under a new name, and the exchange of certificates of scholarships of the old for modified and limited certificates of scholarships of the new organization, with a view to a change from the certificate plan to the permanent endowment plan."

The report was on motion received, approved, and adopted; and was afterwards referred back to the committee for the purpose of securing, by the committee, the advice of legal counsel for perfecting the details of the plan, or to report further action at the next meeting of the Board.

Petitions to the Board of Directors numerous signed by Scholarship holders and alumni of the College were read by Mr. Simpson, on the part of the committee, and on motion were received and approved, requesting a call of the owners of Scholarships, "for the purpose of changing the present name of the Institution to that of Belmont, or such other name as may be deemed fitting."

The petitions were ordered to be filed, and the Board ordered the call of a meeting of the owners of scholarships, on legal notice by advertisement four successive weeks, on January 31st, 1884, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the College, to consider the change of name of the Institution to Belmont or other suitable name; the reorganization of the Institution, and the exchange of Certificates of Scholarships of the old organization, for those of the new organization limited, and for any action as may be deemed best for the interests of the Institution. There was strenuous opposition to the proposed change on the part of some members of the Board.

On January 31st, 1884, the meeting of Scholarship owners was held pursuant to said call. (The record does not give a list of those present, nor the number).

Mr. Emerson was called to the Chair, and Mr. Caldwell was chosen Secretary.

Mr. Robert Simpson reported the following resolution, to-wit:

"Resolved, That it is expedient and desirable that the name of Farmers' College should be changed to Belmont College, and we hereby request the Trustees or Directors to take proper legal steps to secure the change of name from 'The Farmers' College' to 'The Belmont College' (See Revised Statutes of Ohio, Secs. 5855-6-7);"

Which resolution was put to vote and adopted.

He also presented the following resolutions, to-wit :

“Resolved, That the future growth and usefulness of Farmers’ College require that the Institution be transferred from its present Scholarship basis to an ordinary endowment foundation.

“Resolved, That we hereby request the Directors to have drawn and circulated for signatures such papers as when signed by all holders of perpetual scholarships, or by such proportion of said holders as may be legally requisite, shall effect the change proposed.

“Resolved, That said instrument of reorganization should provide, *first*, for the voluntary surrender of the outstanding certificates of perpetual scholarship, and the issue of new scholarships for two years in their stead, which shall be void after ten years from date of issue; *second*, for the election of future Trustees by the Alumni of the College; *third*, for the charge of a tuition fee of not less than \$10.00 per term to non-holders of scholarships.”

Which resolutions were put to vote and adopted.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

At the close of the said meeting of Scholarship-owners, the Board met, and “on motion approved and adopted the resolutions adopted by the meeting of Scholarship-owners,” and then adjourned.

The *last meeting* of the *Board of Directors of Farmers’ College*, under that name, was held on *February 6th, 1884*, at the office of Robert Simpson, as appears on their record of proceedings, when they passed a resolution allowing a student to shorten the course leading to a degree, and prescribing the conditions. They also granted to the Committee on change of name, etc., further time, to report at next meeting of the Board. There were present: T. Wilson, Jos. F. Wright, John

W. Caldwell, A. B. Huston, L. Emerson, E. W. Coy, and President Myers, of the Faculty.

The necessary legal proceedings having been instituted in the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio, No. 70,053, by Reuben Tyler, Esq., Attorney, whose services had been engaged for that purpose, and a decree of the Court obtained, and entered of record on the 4th day of April, 1884, a meeting of the Board was called and was held on the 19th of April, 1884, and designated as the "Board of Directors of *Belmont College*." The Committee on change of name (Emerson, Simpson, and Myers) reported their action, in substance as above set forth, and submitted a certified copy of the decree, which was entered in full on the journal.

This decree was certified by the Clerk as having been made on the 4th day of April, 1884, and was as follows:

"Court of Common Pleas, Hamilton County, Ohio.

Term of January, A. D. 1884.

70,053 Farmers' College, Exparte.

Decree changing name.

"This day this cause came on to be heard upon the petition of the Trustees, the exhibits and proofs, and was submitted to the Court. And it appearing that due notice of the object and prayer of the petition had been given as requested by Law, and that there is good cause for the change of name as prayed for in said petition;

"It is, therefore, now ordered and decreed by the Court, that the prayer of the said petition be granted; that the name of said corporation be changed from 'Farmers' College' to 'Belmont College,' and that the name of said corporation shall be hereafter known and designated as 'Belmont College.'"

It is further ordered that a copy of this Decree be published once in the daily Commercial-Gazette, of Cincinnati.

The following resolution was unanimously passed, to-wit:

“Resolved, That the Board of Directors of Farmers’ College do hereby adopt the name ‘*Belmont College*,’ which the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County has ordered of date April 4th, 1884, shall be the name by which the College shall be known hereafter in the Records kept by the Secretary, on the Books of the Treasurer, and all other officers, and by the students of the College.”

This was followed by a report of the committee on reorganization of the Colleges and change of perpetual scholarships for limited scholarships, based on the resolutions adopted at the meeting of owners of perpetual scholarships on January 31st, 1884, hereinbefore given, proposing a plan of carrying out said resolutions. The report was adopted, but it is quite long, and is omitted from insertion here on that account. The substantial features of it would embrace a copy of said resolutions, and the following:

“Whereas, We regard the future growth and usefulness of said Institution to be of far more importance than our individual claims, and believe it is desirable to carry out the plan set forth in said resolutions, and that the holders of perpetual scholarships in said Institution will unite in carrying out said plan:

“Therefore, We, the undersigned holders of perpetual scholarships in said Institution, do hereby consent and agree as follows: That all certificates of perpetual scholarships owned and held by us shall be surrendered and canceled, and we will accept in lieu thereof certificates of scholarships for two years, which shall be void

after ten years from their date of issue,—provided, that not less than ten dollars per term shall be charged as tuition to non-holders of scholarships for five years hereafter.

“That the Trustees of said Institution shall be hereafter chosen by the Alumni of the College, and that the present Trustees shall serve until their successors shall be chosen by the Alumni, as follows:” (Here follow the details of the plan of selecting the Trustees).

“But inasmuch as it would be unfair and inequitable that the foregoing agreement should be binding upon us, unless the aforesaid plan of reorganization of the College shall be carried out, it is hereby expressly understood that the above agreement is not to be obligatory upon us who sign the same, unless it shall be ascertained and agreed by the affirmative vote of ———— or a majority of them, that the signers hereof represent such a majority of the holders of perpetual scholarships as will fairly justify the carrying out of the plan hereinbefore set forth in regard to said College. If any one of said persons should fail to act, for any reason, the Trustees may elect another person to act in his place; and when said persons shall so agree, then they notify the Trustees of the College of their conclusion, and thereupon notice of the Trustees to us, we agree to surrender our scholarships, and to be bound by all the terms of the foregoing agreement.

“On motion, the plan of reorganization, as above, was placed in the hands of Messrs. Myers, Simpson, Wilder, Wilson, and Caldwell, a committee, instructed to proceed, without delay, to procure signatures of owners of scholarships.” In testimony whereof, etc.

What this committee accomplished in the way of obtaining signatures does not appear in the record of any subsequent proceedings covered by this history. There is nothing to indicate that the agreement was signed by a majority of the perpetual scholarship owners, or by what number. Indeed, it seems to be an

unsolvable problem how many of these certificates of perpetual scholarships are now in existence, or even, how many were ever issued. They run up to 300 or more.

The Board of Directors began to hold its meetings and take necessary action under the name of Belmont College, its first meeting being on April 19th, 1884.

At this point it had been the purpose of the Committee to conclude this Historical Sketch, treating the practical part of the work as ended, except in an adjunctive way. But the Association, at its meeting in 1905, instructed the committee to extend the sketch so as to cover briefly the "Belmont" period, as explained in the prefatory announcement. This the committee has undertaken to do. Prior thereto we had indulged in drawing some reflections upon the change of the old College name, and now may be pardoned for submitting them here as touching a tender phase of the "College spirit" of the "Old Boys," and not intending to disparage in the least the younger memories of those who came later under the new name.

XVIII. SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE CHANGE—THE SEQUEL DISSAPPOINTING.

The curtain has dropped on the good old name of "Farmers' College." The venerable edifice has weathered the storms of over three-score years, and is still well preserved and doing service in the cause of education, and is the only one left of the College group of structures except a few remnants. The "Old Boys" note a few changes in the arrangement of the Chapel and Recitation Rooms. They see the old bell still overlooking the building like the sentinel of a past age, and are stirred with its peals of welcome. But it is not the

original bell most of them were familiar with, suspended over the center of the building in a graceful tower, but the substitute of 1859 removed to the south wing and hanging in a little open belfry without a spire. The most marked change that greets the eye at a glance is the conversion of the once green campus into a barren military parade ground. A few of the sheltering oaks that stood as sponsors at its christening still linger near. Farmers' College had a corporate existence under that name from 1846 to 1884,—a period of thirty-eight years. The same corporation under the name of "Belmont College" is still in existence. Unfortunately the blotting out of the word "Farmers" failed to bring the renewal of life to the Institution its earnest advocates had hoped. They sincerely believed the change would be beneficial. They were, however, doomed to disappointment. The seed from which the College sprang came from the farm many years before, and took root in the Academy. The old name served as a potent magnet in the fields and on the hills, and the farmers' sons fairly flocked from the plow and the hoe to the College.

We know of one Farmer's household, the head of which was on the Board of Directors, that sent five of its sons to the College, and other branches of the family sent in all twice that many more. Such was the practical interest manifested by the tillers of the soil in this new enterprise, because it appealed to them directly and practically. They became its main pillars of strength. They imparted to it a vigorous growth and a wide fame. They maintained it in prosperity until the depression of the Civil War came as a blight. No, that great farming element will hardly consent that the name was the incubus that dragged it down. It was rather

the old story of allowing the expenses to exceed the income and supplying the deficiency from "the permanent endowment fund," thus gradually but surely destroying the efficiency of the school. Under such conditions ruin was inevitable.

XIX. BELMONT COLLEGE—ITS STRUGGLES AND FINAL MERGER INTO THE O. M. I.

The first Commencement under the Belmont banner was on June 12th, 1884. A class of four graduated, and Rev. Silas Bennett, A. M., received the degree of D. D.

A list of the Alumni and Alumnæ of Belmont College will appear in its appropriate place in the Appendix.

At this time there appeared the first catalogue issued after the change. It contained a concise historical résumé of the College, which is worthy of reproduction, and follows:

"Belmont (formerly Farmers') College was incorporated by a special Act of the General Assembly of Ohio in the year 1846. The nucleus of the Institution was the Cary's Academy, founded in 1832, and known for a time as Pleasant Hill Academy. In 1852 the College was reorganized in conformity with a statute then in force, and the original stock was converted into certificates of scholarships, which exempt the holder from the payment of tuition fees. The sessions of the College were suspended from 1870 to 1873, on account of the disorganizing effects of the Civil War. In March of the present year (1884) the Directors of the Institution, in accordance with a request made by the holders of the certificates of perpetual scholarship, at a called meeting held in the chapel of the College, January 31st, 1884, secured by petition to the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio, a change of name from 'Farmers' College' to Belmont College. The Institu-

tion at present rests on what is known as the scholarship basis, but an effort is being made to place it upon a regular endowment foundation."

The foregoing statement speaks of the suspension of the sessions of the College from "1870 to 1873." Virtually, the suspension began at 1865 for College curriculum work.

It is of interest to note the Faculty as it was organized in 1884, and as partially reorganized in 1886-87:

FACULTY.

P. V. N. MYERS, A. M.,

* President and Professor of Philosophy and English Literature.

WILLIS O. ROBB, A. B.,

(Succeeded by Wm. A. Merrill, A. M.)

Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

JAMES M. JONES,

(Succeeded by A. D. Morrill, A. M. and he later by H. S. Voorhees, S. M.).

McMicken Professor of Chemistry, Philosophy, and Higher Mathematics.

WM. P. THORNTON, M. D.,

(Succeeded by Wm. H. Wilder, A. M.).

Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene.

MRS. IDA C. MYERS,

Teacher of Rhetoric, and Ancient and Modern History.

MRS. M. J. PYLE,

Teacher of Botany, Geology, and Physical Geography.

MISS ELIZABETH CALDWELL,

(Succeeded by Miss Leila F. Collins).

Teacher of Drawing.

MISS AUGUSTA BORK,

(Succeeded by Miss Mary O. Harris, and later by Miss Anna Langenbeck .

Teacher of French and German.

MISS ALICE AIKEN, S. B.,

Teacher of Music.

At its meeting, September 26th, 1884, the Board passed the following resolution of interest to the Literary Societies:

"The libraries and furniture of either Society, accumulated during the past by purchase or through donation, constitute a trust property, held for the use of the present and future students of the Institution, and shall not be taken from the Halls of the College, with the view of permanent removal, without the consent of the Board of Directors."

Early in 1885, at the instance of Theophilus Wilson, measures were adopted "to procure legislation authorizing the loan of the funds on security by mortgage on real estate."

The owners of scholarships held their regular meeting on April 13th, 1885 (no list of names given), and re-elected the old Board of Directors, with the exception of James A. Green in place of Edward DeSerisy, as follows:

Lowe Emerson,	College Hill, Ohio.
Rev. J. M. Walden, D. D., LL. D.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Edward Henshaw,	College Hill, Ohio.
John W. Caldwell, A. M.,	College Hill, Ohio.
Josiah Wilder,	College Hill, Ohio.
Chas. E. Brown, A. M.	College Hill, Ohio.
Joseph F. Wright,	Mount Healthy, Ohio.
Benjamin J. Richer, A. M.,	Locust Corner, Ohio.
E. W. Coy, A. M.,	College Hill, Ohio.
Geo. S. Blanchard,	College Hill, Ohio.
Theophilus Wilson,	Avondale, Ohio.
Alexander B. Huston, A. M.,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Robert Simpson,	College Hill, Ohio.
John R. Davey,	College Hill, Ohio.
James A. Green,	College Hill, Ohio.

On the organization of the Board by the election, the same day, of Lowe Emerson as President, John W. Caldwell as Secretary, and Theophilus Wilson as

Treasurer, Mr. Caldwell resigned as Secretary, and James A. Green was elected in his place.

The new Board promptly adopted the policy of the retiring Board as regards the voluntary exchange of outstanding certificates of perpetual scholarship for certificates of limited duration, and that said policy should be steadily pursued.

On May 8th, 1885, the Treasurer reported to the Board endowment securities aggregating \$57,924.08, and exhibited a certified copy of an Act passed by the General Assembly of Ohio, April 29th, 1885, permitting the Directors to sell bonds, stocks, etc., and place the proceeds in mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, without the improvements, and yielding an interest of not less than six per cent.

John W. Caldwell resigned as Director, and upon his earnest request his resignation was accepted. He had been a faithful and useful member from the beginning, and was always courteous in his manner.

On June 17th, 1885, was Commencement, and a degree was conferred on a class of one.

At the Board meeting of December 30th, 1885, there was a general discussion of the project of incorporating Belmont College with the Cincinnati University, and moving the latter to College Hill. It was the unanimous opinion of the members present (Messrs. Emerson, Blanchard, Henshaw, Brown, Simpson, Coy, Green, and Myers), that such a move would be highly desirable. A committee, consisting of Simpson, Henshaw, and Wilson, was appointed to look into the matter and confer with any similar committee the University Board might appoint. Messrs. Wright and Huston were asked to investigate the legal status of the proposed consolidation as it would affect Belmont College. It does not appear

what labors or conferences this committee had, if any, but we know that the Cincinnati University did not merge with Belmont College, nor even *move to College Hill*. We are not surprised that Belmont was willing to take some desperate chances at that time! Her endowment fund lacked the element of growth. The expansion expected from the revival of 1877 proved more alluring than real. A score or so were added to the enrollment only for a few years. Even the *exaltation* of the name in 1884 failed to lift it out of the local character the school had assumed. Here was a time when, if ever, its friends might have confidently looked for a genuine revival. The old Board had been re-elected and its former policy continued. The Faculty had been in part reorganized and was thoroughly competent, and, with its superb President, whose ideals of a College education were of a high order, did excellent service. But no marked permanent success in the growth of the school rewarded these efforts. While there was a graduating class of six at the Commencement on June 16th, 1886, the patronage had fallen in numbers to the lowest ebb in its history—forty-five.

To the Board, at its meeting on May 6th, 1887, President Myers made a suggestion, unanimously recommended by the Faculty, that the Collegiate classes be gradually dropped, and the Institution be changed into an *Academy* or *High School*. Messrs. Brown, Coy, and Davey were appointed to consider this suggestion and report at the next meeting. This was held on May 20th, 1887, and the committee reported certain resolutions, which were adopted, reducing the course of study from six to four years, and the Teachers or Professors to four, for the ensuing year.

Later in the year the Faculty sustained a very great

loss in the death of Mrs. Mary J. Pyle, who was a noble woman and highly esteemed for her abilities as a teacher. She had been an honored member of the Faculty as teacher of Botany and Geology for over ten years. A suitable notice of her death was entered on the minutes of the Board October 28th, 1887.

On the 9th of April, 1888, was held the regular Triennial meeting of Scholarship Holders (no list given), who elected fifteen Directors, mostly the old Board, but including as new members Peter G. Thomson, John E. Bruce, and Theodore W. Pyle. This Board, to relieve a little the financial strain, imposed on each pupil an incidental fee of \$10 per term, and authorized the maintenance of such a charge, not to exceed \$20 per term, which the Law Committee justified if "strictly for incidentals."

On May 3rd, 1888, the Board appointed a committee to draft By-Laws, consisting of Simpson, Wright, and Pyle. These "By-Laws" appear to have *materialized* some two years later in printed form, and were approved. We have not been able to see a copy.

Commencement occurred on June 13th, 1888, and degrees were conferred on a class of seven. The attendance during the year was fifty-six.

The Faculty, as reduced, stood in 1888-89, as follows:

P. V. N. MYERS, A. M., President, and Professor of Philosophy and English Literature.

MISS LUCY M. BLANCHARD, B. A., Teacher of Ancient Languages and Literature.

HERBERT S. VOORHEES, S. M., McMicken Professor of Chemistry, Philosophy, and Higher Mathematics.

WM. H. WILDER, A. M., M. D., Lecturer on Philosophy.

MISS ANNA LANGENBECK, Teacher of French and German.

MISS LEILA F. COLLINS, Teacher of Drawing.

MISS ALICE AIKEN, S. B., Teacher of Music.

The Annual Catalogue of that year (which seems to have been the last issued by Belmont College), made the following announcement:

"The classes of the Collegiate Department have been temporarily suspended, and two years added to each of the several courses of the Preparatory Department."

On account of this readjustment there were no Commencement exercises, and no degrees conferred in the succeeding year.

It was in that year (1889) that the last act in the "Belmont" drama came upon the stage. It was introduced by a special committee to the Board on May 23rd, 1889, by recommending a radical change in the Institution: "First, that it be made into a Military Academy; second, that the change take place by September, 1890; and third, that various committees be appointed to visit similar Institutions elsewhere, erect new buildings, get certain privileges from the Village Council, and employ competent teachers."

This was no ordinary proposition, and provoked much serious discussion, finally resulting in the appointment, November 19th, of Messrs. Emerson, Davey, and Green as a committee to visit Military Schools and report. In addition a special committee went to Hillsboro to see Col. J. H. McKenzie and inspect his military school. This last committee reported November 26th favorably, and Mr. Bruce, of the Law Committee, was of the opinion "that there was nothing in the deeds to the College of the campus to prevent the leasing of any portion upon a mortgage."

Thereupon Mr. Emerson moved "that the Board favored the renting of a portion of the campus for the

purpose of establishing a Military School. It was unanimously carried."

Steps were at once taken to incorporate "*The Ohio Military Institute*," which was soon accomplished.

On the 21st of January, 1890, scholarship owners to the number of 166 met pursuant to call, and considered the proposition of leasing a portion of the campus to the Ohio Military Institute and of loaning \$30,000 to erect buildings thereon, to be secured by mortgage. It passed unanimously.

On March 26th the Law Committee reported to the Board "that there was no legal objection to the spending of \$25,000 of the endowment fund for the erection of a new building." And thereupon the following resolution was carried *unm. con.*, to-wit:

"Resolved, That a sum not to exceed \$30,000 from the Scholarship Endowment Fund be invested in the erection and furnishing of a building on the south side of the campus, the same to be adapted for general College purposes; it being agreed that no part of the McMicken bequest be thus expended."

About this time President Myers having accepted a call to a Professorship in the University of Cincinnati, the Board, on May 14th, adopted and spread upon its record a fitting testimonial, especially expressing its high appreciation of his eleven years of efficient and faithful services as President of the College, and of his elevating influence as a teacher.

His departure was soon followed by a transformation of the Institution into a Military School under the name of "*The Ohio Military Institute*." To effect this change the College corporation entered into contracts for buildings and took from its Endowment Fund—of

which there remained April 1st, 1891, the sum of \$57,570.70—the sum of \$32,132.49, and as an investment for income, put it into the construction of improvements suitable for the Military School. These consisted of a large, stately brick dormitory on the south side of the campus, and a capacious Gymnasium and Drill Room in the rear of the College (the latter some two years after the former), and in equipping the whole, according to the Treasurer's report at this time, there was left of said original endowment of Farmers' College, after deducting the cost of the new buildings and paying liabilities, a balance of \$22,179.70.

On May 14th, 1890, Col. J. H. McKenzie and a corps of teachers were engaged for the next year at salaries aggregating \$6,680.00. Subsequently, on August 4th, a contract was entered into whereby The Ohio Military Institute became practically the lessee of Belmont College, and agreed to take charge of the new building when completed and organize a Military School, to commence September, 1890. Among the provisions it agreed to pay to Belmont College \$20 at the beginning of each College term, or \$60 per College year, for each and every cadet, and all running expenses. And then the following stipulation appears:

“We make this proposition with the express understanding that the O. M. I. is holding and using this property in trust and for the benefit of *Belmont College*, and after all current bills are paid all net profits are to be paid to the Treasurer of Belmont College; and *the loss*, if any, the *College must sustain*.”

“We know that Belmont College has invested the endowment funds in the Military Building with the purpose and expectancy of getting return of 6% interest; all possible effort shall be made for that result.”

On the 14th of May, 1890, Mr. Green resigned as Secretary of the Board, and Theodore W. Pyle was elected in his place.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Emerson, Coy, and Bruce, was appointed to recommend the names of those they thought worthy of receiving honorary degrees, and on June 12th, 1890 (the regular time for Commencement), this committee recommended the following degrees, which were approved, to-wit:

Charles L. McCrea, M. S. in course; F. D. Emerson, A. M.; J. A. Green, A. M.; H. S. Voorhees, A. M.; P. V. N. Myers, LL. D.; Murat Halstead, LL. D.

This appears to have been the last official act of Belmont College in the way of conferring degrees, or in Commencement exercises, prior to the reign of The Ohio Military Institute.

On the 13th of April, 1891, the Triennial Meeting of the Scholarship Holders fully ratified the action of the Board respecting the erection and furnishing of the building known as The Ohio Military Institute, and the investment of endowment therein. Thereupon the following resolution, offered by James A. Green, was unanimously passed, to-wit:

"That this meeting recognizes from the report of the Treasurer of this Institution that there has simply been a change in the placing of a part of its investment, and that the endowment fund has not been decreased, but has been carefully and intelligently husbanded."

Also an amended by-law was passed giving to each Scholarship Holder one vote on each scholarship owned by him, and the same transferred to him on the books of Farmers' College, now Belmont College, which may be given personally or by proxy.

We infer that this "amended by-law" had reference to Section 1 of the "Articles" adopted at the Stockholders' meeting held on May 8th, 1852, and hereinbefore set forth, restricting the voting power of every owner of one perpetual scholarship or more to one vote.

It will be observed that we have considered Farmers' College as having had some half dozen *eras*, more or less defined, in its development and career, and we add a distinct *cra* for the "Belmont" period to the O. M. I. Each era was marked by some definite policy, effort, or ambition. The treatment of them has been far from complete. We have traversed the course of the College from its infancy to its stalwart manhood, familiar with its baptismal name, that appealed to the common people,—on through its glory of success, its patriotic fire, and its financial blight,—on through its brave effort to stem the tide, its struggle for resuscitation under its new æsthetic name that appealed to a sense of beauty and the higher ideals, and finally on through gradual decline to its submergence. We noted the leading landmarks along the way, and these pages essay to bring them out in relief, especially as exemplified by the recorded acts of the corporate managers and Faculty, and the published literature of the College. In the days of the Academy, over sixty years ago, there was a growing desire among the people of Hamilton and adjoining counties for more education. Farmers' College sprang up, as from the soil, to meet that desire. The farmers, mechanics, and merchants of these counties as they became acquainted with Freeman Cary's plan of practical and general education, readily gave their approval and supplied the means to build the College, and became its enthusiastic friends and supporters. We have spoken elsewhere of the rapid growth and

remarkable success of the school for that time. As the Academy soon lost its identity in the College, so "Pleasant Hill" yielded to the name of "College Hill," which became the post-office address.

There is a tradition that the Hill acquired that name upon the establishment of the "Ohio Female College" on an adjoining eminence in 1849, soon following that of its manly neighbor, which was described in its catalogue of 1850 as "located at College Hill, hitherto Pleasant Hill." The incorporation of College Hill did not follow until in 1866.

The writer came down from those early days, and he always felt it fortunate to have spent his College life on a spot so favored of nature. The spirit of health and vigor permeated the air, and there was a charm everywhere that conduced to study. And now, after this long lapse of time, he finds himself "renewing his youth" by living again within the shadow of its old vine-covered walls, conning the story of his *Alma Mater*. Strong, indeed, is the tie that binds one to his school-life scenes and associations. The mention of one is typical of all. Those who were ever students of the College, under whatever name, can not but feel a peculiar interest in its history, as, at one time, a part of its very fibre. The memories of that experience, however brief, "last till doomsday." Welcome, indeed, should be the return to the Hill of that broad, aggressive spirit of education that signalized the early career of Farmers' College and made it "*The Pride of the West.*"

We learn, with satisfaction, that the present young lessee of the property has caught the spirit of progress, and that a brighter prospect beckons on. *Thorough work and a high standard* is a winning motto, which

the rainbow of promise will span. Surely this famous Hill, that from pioneer cabins has blossomed into palatial mansions, shou'd forever foster the old College that gave it fame.

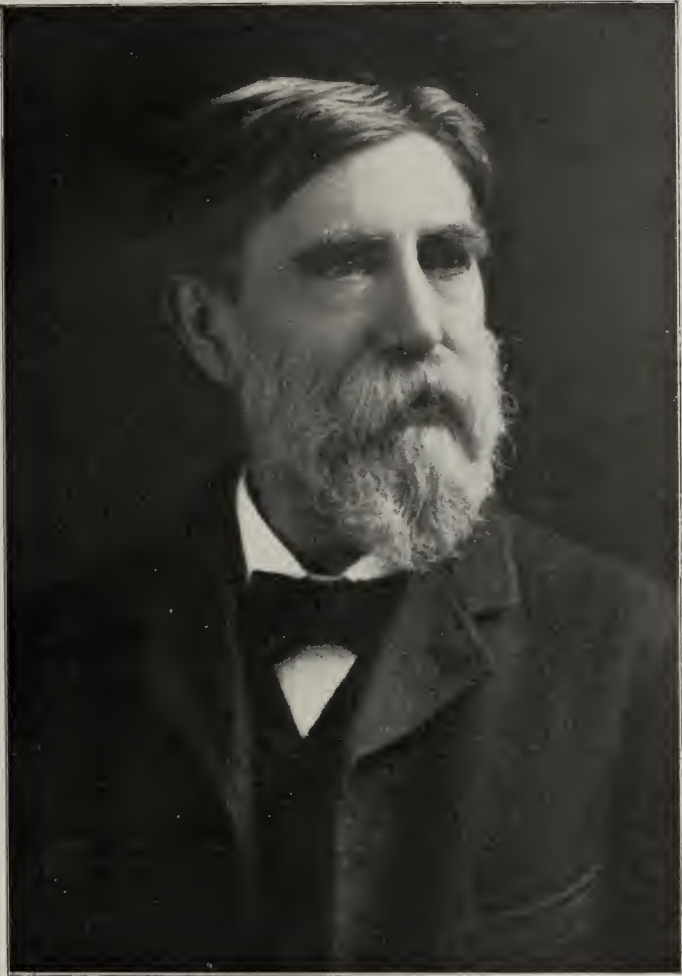
XX. SOME REMINISCENCES.

This sketch would be too incomplete without reference to some matters pertinent to the life and operation of the College, but independent of its corporate management.

The Institution was favored from the beginning with a superior corps of teachers,—none better in the land, although few in number. Its course of study was not inferior to that of any similar Institution in the West, and while inadequate from a classical standpoint, its leading aim was to give an extensive and thorough course of scientific instruction. Uniformly it may be said the students came with an earnest purpose to acquire an education suitable to the vocation they intended to pursue. Most of them were products of the soil and belonged to that sturdy class that overcame obstacles by perseverance and self-denial.

A large number of them boarded themselves, or “bached” as the boys called it, some of them living on fifty cents per week. The writer can attest the truth of this from personal experience. It was an economical custom, but not regarded in the least humiliating. Although their fare was often meagre, Mr. Cary said of them:

“They enjoy good health, and I need not say that as a class they are most efficient and successful students, needing no coercive measures to incite them to proper exertion.”



JUDGE A. B. HUSTON.

No one will be surprised except the Judge himself on seeing this excellent reproduction of his features. The balance of the Committee, knowing his innate modesty, obtained this picture surreptitiously and have inserted it without his knowledge.

To Judge Huston is due all the credit for the literary work of this history.

It was a mode of living objectionable to the fastidious, but it furnished opportunity to many worthy young men to get an education which they would otherwise have been deprived of.

And yet none more than they entered into and enjoyed the College sports and became imbued with the College spirit. And none contributed more to the substantial growth and prosperity of the Institution.

We forbear to indulge in reminiscence of the many escapades and pranks and practical jokes which were incident to the old student life at College Hill. Many of them are now in the wane of memory, though it is quite remarkable how many are resurrected at Reunion times. The "Old Boys" still tell how very cheap things were. They could get grapes, watermelons, roasting ears, and chickens, etc., in the neighborhood for mere nothing. All they had to do was to go for them *after night!*

There were two flourishing Literary Societies,—The *Burritt* and *Philomathean*. They came from the Academy and were provided with fine halls in the College building, which the members handsomely furnished, and they had at the time of the transfer libraries of 600 volumes each. The halls were full of the better class of students, and many were the spirited discussions they held, especially on questions of national importance. How they worked in preparation and struggled in debate! And how they disposed of the affairs of the nation! Thus they settled the Mexican war and the Tariff, but were hopelessly divided on the Slavery question!

The oldest society, The Burritt, never seemed to have revived after the suspension of the College in 1865. But the Philomathean lived and was at the re-

vival in 1873, and it appears became the trustee of the Burritt's library.

In that year the Ohio Female College passed out of existence, and the Philomathean society became also the holders in trust of the libraries and furniture of the two literary societies of that Institution,—the Hesperian and Somerville,—thereby augmenting its library to over 2,000 volumes. In the same year the co-educational feature was inaugurated, the register showing ladies 20, gentlemen 39, and the young ladies organized a literary society of their own called the Browning. These two societies,—the Philomathean and the Browning,—continued to flourish during the remaining years of Farmers' College and also under its successor.

These societies were regarded, as similar societies are in all Institutions, with much favor by the Officials and Faculty. In their catalogues they uniformly bear testimony to the benefit of their exercises in recitations, original compositions, and discussions as tending "to develop independent thought, to cultivate good literary taste; to induce self-reliance; to encourage free investigation, and contribute in no small degree to a practical education."

Indeed, Dr. Myers added the following announcement as to these societies:

"They are regarded as a part of the regular College Course, and students who can not or do not take part in them will be required to do an equivalent amount of literary work under the immediate direction of the Faculty."

A very different sort of *adjunct* to the College were the papers issued by the students in 1854, and for some years thereafter. They served to give vent to the wit, humor, or sarcasm, of which the editors at least imagined

they had a plenty. Generally they indulged in pleasantries or ridicule, devoid of malice.

The principal of these papers that came from the College was "*The Thunderbolt*," edited by *Jupiter*, assisted by *Cyclops* and *Vulcan*; and one emanated from the Ohio Female College as its organ,—"*The Dew Drop*." This last was a target for the shafts of ridicule and satire of "*The Thunderbolt*," and especially the Head of that Institution for his stringent rules. But it was loyal to Mr. Cary and his "Model Farm" scheme, and to President Allen. A sample of its flings at the Dew Drop may be given as follows—"The Dew Drop speaks very frequently of flats! The flattest things we have been able to discover are its pages." Cyclops in penning that could not have appreciated fully this from the Dew Drop:

"Why are certain classic students of Farmers' College more favored than Enoch? Because he had but one translation, while they have many."

There was one monthly publication called "*The Cincinnatus*," which deserves notice here as a Magazine of unusual dignity and merit, edited by F. G. Cary, aided by the Faculty. It began in 1856, and continued for four or more years.

It was intended to promote the interests of the College generally, but especially those of the "Experimental Farm," or more accurately, "The Department for Instruction in Scientific and Practical Agriculture and Horticulture," then being established. It was published under the auspices and authority of the College, and was a pioneer in its line. It could not have failed to substantially advance the cause it so earnestly and ably espoused. We have heretofore alluded to its

well-established claim of priority in its Agricultural Department.

We could, with some degree of propriety, close this sketch here, but, imperfect as it is, it would be incomplete without more special reference than we have made hitherto to some of the leading men that centered around Farmers' College and were connected with it officially or professionally, and were its most influential friends and supporters.

And here it may be well to say that we will not be able to include in this category any of the alumni or students, except passing mention of a very few. This is to be regretted, as many of them became prominent and distinguished and deserve special recognition and remembrance. But the number runs up into the thousands, and we feel that too much space would be required for that purpose, and besides it would be difficult, perhaps impracticable, to get the necessary data at this late time. But we append a list of the *old students* of Farmers' College as far as the committee can ascertain their names. It is doubtless incomplete.

XXI. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

The Cary Family—Dr. Bishop—Dr. Allen—Dr. Myers.

In briefly sketching some of the more striking points in the character and lives of those most prominently associated with the career of Farmers' College we naturally turn first of all to the *Cary* family—the father, *William*, and his two sons, *Freeman G.* and *Samuel F.* They were originally of English stock. The father was born in New Hampshire in 1783 and emigrated to Cincinnati in 1802, where his sons were born—Freeman, April 9th, 1810, and Samuel, February 18th, 1814.

(There was another son, Woodward, who died comparatively young.) In the latter year, when Samuel was an infant, the father purchased and settled on a tract of 491 acres, then an unbroken wilderness, in that part of Millcreek Township now College Hill, and resided there until he died in 1862 at the age of seventy-nine. His wife, Rebecca Fenton, the daughter of Roswell Fenton, a Revolutionary soldier, came from the State of New York, and was in every way worthy of her sterling husband and of her distinguished sons. She died at the advanced age of ninety-seven. This tract became known as the "Cary Farm," and forty years afterwards a part of it went into and constituted a large portion of the "Model Farm" attached to the College. Through this by donation William Cary endowed a professorship in the College, and during all his life here he was in full accord and sympathy with his son Freeman in his great educational work. From this source these sons inherited extraordinary gifts and became giants in their respective spheres. They both grew up to strong manhood amid these picturesque and healthful surroundings. Ambitious for a collegiate education, they went to Miami University, Freeman graduating in 1832 and Samuel in 1835. They were cousins of the Cary sisters, Alice and Phebe, the famous poetesses, whose early home was between College Hill and Mt. Healthy.

Freeman Grant Cary.

Freeman Cary chose teaching for his life-work, and devoted more than thirty years to it with a zeal, ability, and success rarely equaled. His career in the cause of education was generally recognized as remarkable. From the beginning in 1833, when he opened his own home

to four pupils (whose names should be preserved, the tradition in the Cary family being that two of said pupils were Israel and Lewis Garrard), on through the building of the Academy and the founding of the College with the Experimental Farm, the important events have been treated in this history in the order of occurrence and Mr. Cary's relation thereto as the principal figure. It will be unnecessary to repeat these events here. They largely constitute his biography and his monument. He was a man of strong, rugged force, physical and mental. While not an orator, he was an earnest, convincing speaker. He was splendidly endowed by nature to teach, lead, and control young men. He won their confidence and retained it. And yet he was impulsive and passionate at times, especially when any of the boys defied the rules of the school or good morals. But a word of apology or regret brought him to tears. He was singularly tender-hearted, and had a strong sense of justice. Perhaps his predominant quality was his energy. This was apparently exhaustless, and its influence magnetic. He fairly energized the lives of the young men that came under his charge as a teacher, and they soon found him their best friend and advisor as well. His was a most busy life. Much of his thought was given to the soil. He loved its grains, its fruits, and its flowers. He made himself a practical farmer. He learned how to make farming prosperous by the intelligent application of science. In his course the Academy was a great result, the College much greater; but he had ideals beyond to reach, and here he advanced ahead of his time and inaugurated the "Experimental Farm," as a part of the College plan, and to manage that he even surrendered the Presidency of the Institution. In addition

he established and edited the "Cincinnatus" already mentioned. Mr. Cary's purpose was to reach and benefit the masses with a practical education, one best suited to their pursuits in life.

The scheme of the farm, successful for a number of years, mainly through his efficiency, gradually declined under financial pressure. We are reminded here to refer to the accredited story, how Dame Fortune at one time stood at the very gates of Farmers' College ready to enter, when Charles McMicken, a close friend of Mr. Cary, and the donor of \$10,000 to a professorship in the College, had become so favorably impressed with the Institution and Mr. Cary's plans, that he had instructed his lawyer to so change his will as to leave the bulk of his fortune to that Institution, but died before the change could be made. And thus Farmers' College lost a magnificent bequest and College Hill a crown of glory. In September, 1858, Mr. Cary, a grievously disappointed man, resigned as President of the Farm Department. In a few years the farm was sold, and Mr. Cary retired to a splendid fruit farm and beautiful home in Butler County, where he spent his remaining years in his loved occupation, and died August 26th, 1888, in his seventy-ninth year. He had been married twice. He first married when he began to teach in 1833 a Miss Melvina McCan. She was a woman of great excellence, and as a wife was a faithful help. To the sick boys in school she came as a guardian angel, and many of them she took to her home for proper attention. Of this union there were eight children, only three of whom are now living: Mrs. George Roll, of Ft. Worth, Texas; Mrs. John M. Henderson, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Samuel F. Cary. This wife died in 1872, and he later married the widow

of Dr. James Richardson, who survived him. He was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, and one of the founders of that Church in College Hill. It can be truthfully affirmed of him that but few men in his time in the West made a more beneficial or lasting impression in the education of young men. Now that he has gone hundreds will speak of him in words of affectionate remembrance and extol his great work. We close this sketch by adopting some well-chosen words of Mr. Murat Halstead uttered on the occasion of Mr. Cary's funeral: "The time would come when the teaching of Mr. Cary by voice and example of scientific farming—the preservation and enrichment of the soil—and his career in a College, which was a social experience of the utmost interest, would be more highly estimated than now, and he would be honored as one who had done much to preserve for future generations the rich inheritance that their fathers had won in this goodly land."

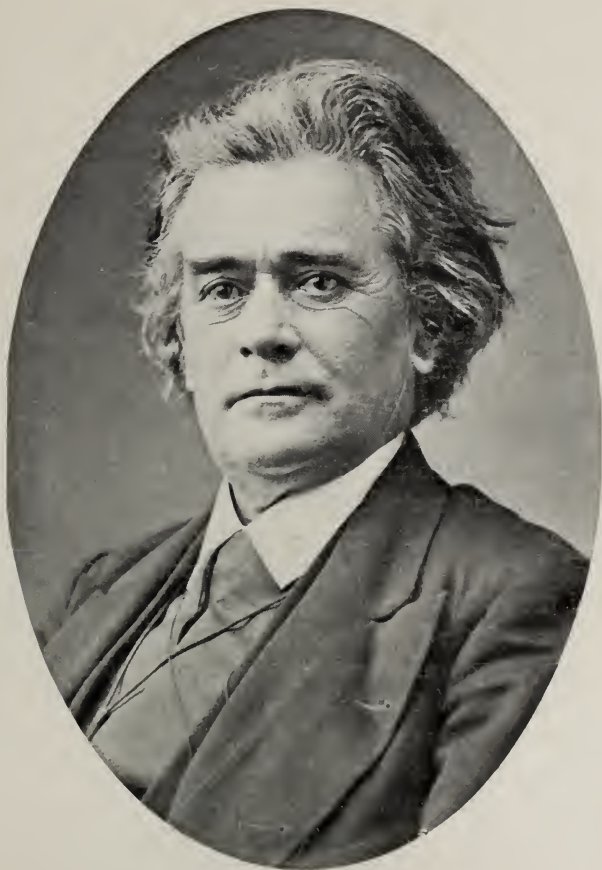
Samuel Fenton Cary.

General Samuel F. Cary lived all his long life of eighty-six years on College Hill. After graduating at Miami University in 1835 he studied law in the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to the Bar in 1837. He practiced his profession until 1844, and soon rose to distinction as a criminal lawyer. He had remarkable sway over a jury. But he sought a wider field for his oratory, of which he possessed marvelous powers, and abandoned the law to devote his talents to the promotion of temperance reform. He lectured in all the leading cities of the English-speaking world, and attracted great audiences everywhere. He also became celebrated as a political speaker, rivaling the greatest stump orators of

the day. And he was the intimate friend of the most noted men of his time. For over half a century he was the most picturesque figure in American politics. He had a most striking personality, and his matchless oratory swayed masses of men. During the Civil War his fiery eloquence stirred up the patriotism of the North on behalf of the Union, and his voice never tired. He was an ardent friend of the laboring man, and that element elected him to Congress as an independent candidate.

It would take a volume to give anything like an adequate sketch of General Cary's unique and remarkable career.

With all his great duties that called him so much away from home he took a deep interest in the affairs of College Hill. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church there, and an active member of it for over fifty years. He was at one time a part owner of the Ohio Female College, and he took special interest in the educational enterprises and plans of his brother Freeman. He allied himself with them and promoted them with all his zeal and ability. He took a pardonable pride in his brother's success. He was one of the charter members of the Corporation of Farmers' College, was on the Board from the beginning, and for twenty-one years its Treasurer, resigning in August, 1866. In the crisis of 1873 in the affairs of the College both Samuel and Freeman favored liquidation on the ground that the income was insufficient to maintain the College and was constantly growing less, but those advocating perpetuation prevailed. Samuel, like his brother, was twice married, the first time to Martha Louisa Allen, and a daughter by this marriage, Mrs. Ella Cary Sayre, is still living on the Hill. His second wife, Lida Stillwell,



SAMUEL F. CARY

survived him about three years. Two children of this marriage survive both—Mr. S. F. Carry and Miss Jessie Cary, the latter of whom lived in the old homestead where the father had lived for fifty-four years, until recently it gave way for a large, fine improvement. General Cary was a man of high character and purposes. He left an untarnished name. No one used his brilliant gifts more for the good of his country or the cause of humanity.

Dr. Robert H. Bishop.

Dr. Bishop died April 29th, 1855, seventy-eight years of age. In his death Farmers' College sustained its greatest loss. Apart from Mr. Cary he was pre-eminently its tower of strength. He was one of the great educators of the country, and above all the leader in the West. He came from Miami University to Farmers' College at its opening and took the Chair of *History and Political Economy*. He was deeply interested in the organization of the College, and delivered an address at the laying of the corner-stone April 13th, 1846, which was an able plea for the dignity of labor, and for the plan of a higher, practical scientific education proposed to be taught in the new College.

Dr. Bishop was a native of Scotland, born in 1877, was educated in Edinburgh University when the celebrated Dugold Stewart was connected with it. He was of the large Scottish type, towering physically and mentally. His presence was patriarchal and impressive. He came to this country when a young man to teach Ecclesiastical History in an Institution in New York City, then being founded, but this failed, and he came out West and was an itinerant preacher in Ohio and Ken-

tucky for a number of years. He was then chosen a Professor in Transylvania University at Lexington, and was there for many years and, as stated by his friend, Dr. John W. Scott, was the only successful combatant of infidelity, which got hold of that Institution and finally ruined it. Henry Clay was his fast friend during all this warfare, and said that Dr. Bishop was the only hope of the University. His next call was to Oxford College. He was its President for many years, built it up, and made it the "*Yale of the West*."

But he was too liberal a man for the straight-jacket policy then in control there; so he readily turned with favor toward the organization of Farmers' College, and allied himself with its broad, liberal system, and remained with it until his decease. He was in full accord with Mr. Cary in his noble work and in every way upheld his hands. He was extremely popular with the students, who regarded him with the deepest affection and reverence. He was devoid of all sham or pretense, and, although having a certain bluntness of manner, he was simple as a child. His uncompromising belief in God and the Christian faith dominated his whole nature. As a Historian, Political Economist, and Logician, he was a great master. His knowledge seemed to be all classified, and his sermons and lectures and his instruction in the class-room all partook of that method. Young men could not fail to receive lasting impressions from him. They grew strong, both in knowledge and character, from his teachings. The few living, who were in his class, may well remember his familiar: "Wull, wull, Jones, give us the leading facts in the reign of Queen Anne," or "In the life of Napoleon Bonaparte." He put every boy on his metal to read and find out, and then tell the

story in his own way. He enjoyed the telling, and always corrected or criticized in a kind and considerate manner. He indeed seemed to be a father to everybody he came in contact with.

At his request his body was buried in a mound in the rear of the College building. And his good wife followed him in two weeks thereafter. They left a son, Robert H. Bishop, LL. D., who became President of Miami University, and for a time was Professor of Ancient Languages at Farmers' College.

It was not until after the death of Dr. Bishop that it appeared how extensively he was known. Being so humble himself and indifferent to fame, his name was not much trumpeted on the tongues of men. But his death elicited from the press and distinguished men everywhere their estimate of him as "one of the best of men, and one of the most able and useful in his day and generation."

Dr. John W. Scott.

Dr. Scott was born in Pennsylvania, January 22d, 1800. He graduated at Washington College in 1823, then went to Yale to have the benefit of the instruction of Prof. Benjamin Sulliman in physics and the natural sciences. He was then elected to a professorship in his *Alma Mater* in that department. In 1828 he was called to the same chair in Miami University, which he held until 1845, when, in that year, he and Dr. Robert H. Bishop went to Cary's Academy to help found Farmers' College. He became Professor in that College of "Chemistry and Its Application to Agriculture and the Arts," a position he filled with perfect satisfaction. He was also a preacher of convincing power.

Unfortunately for the College, he felt constrained to

give up his place in 1849, to give his attention to the Young Ladies' School under his charge, which he removed to Oxford. He was a very popular teacher, and a very genial and lovable man. With Dr. Bishop he was greatly interested in the success of the College scheme, and at the very inception of the undertaking he voluntarily went out among the people, and explained the plan and got subscriptions to the stock so readily that he reported favorably, and the movement went on with enthusiasm.

As an incident of the time and place, which long since became widely known, Benjamin Harrison (afterwards President), then a young student at Farmers' College, followed Dr. Scott to Oxford with a double intention, to graduate there and to marry the Doctor's handsome daughter, Carrie, both of which he successfully accomplished. The Doctor conducted his school for many years, and it became noted and popular. He finally drifted to Washington City and into the Government service, but resigned when his son-in-law was elected President. Dr. W. C. Gray told the story that he asked the Doctor why he resigned a place in the Government service after his son-in-law, Ben. Harrison, became President. He replied, because he was not willing to come under the curse: "*The elder shall serve the younger.*"

The story illustrates the orthodox character of the man. His death occurred of recent date, some years above eighty. His connection with the early history of Farmers' College was short in duration, but beneficent in result.

The "Old Boys" always cherished a feeling of love and gratitude toward Dr. Scott.

Hon. Isaac Jackson Allen.

Isaac J. Allen was the second President of Farmers' College, succeeding Freeman G. Cary when he took Charge of the Farm Department. He was tendered the position December 24th, 1853. He accepted, and delivered his Inaugural Address June 7th, 1854, which was eloquent and scholarly and in harmony with the Agricultural and Scientific scheme of education then being inaugurated. He held the position until the latter part of 1856, when he resigned from inadequacy of salary, which was only \$1,200 per annum. He was eminently fitted for the place, and, although his administration was of short duration, it was more successful than any that followed. And he was strong in the affection and confidence of the young men. Judge Allen descended from good old Revolutionary stock that achieved honor in that war. He was born at Morristown, New Jersey, January 21st, 1814. His father, Job Allen, came to Ohio in 1814 and settled in Knox County, where the son spent his boyhood days. He graduated as a physician from Kenyon College, but, preferring the law, he studied that profession with Hon. Henry B. Curtis at Mt. Vernon, and was admitted to practice in all the Courts. He began his career as a lawyer at Mansfield, Ohio, under partnership relations with Mr. Curtis. In 1841 he married Miss Susan Brown, daughter of Judge Peter Brown, of New Foundland, N. J., and of this union three children were born—Theodore F., Arthur, and Caradora.

In politics Mr. Allen was a Whig, and in his day was a prominent figure in the intellectual and political life of Ohio. He was a candidate on several occasions, and showed his popularity in a Democratic stronghold. By

selection of the Bar and appointment he served as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Richland County.

When the Civil War broke out he bought an interest in the Ohio State Journal, and edited that paper with conspicuous vigor and ability at Columbus during the stormy period of the war. Near the end of the war President Lincoln offered him the appointment of United States Consul General at Hong Kong, China, which he accepted, and was absent on this service several years. He returned to Cincinnati in 1870 and made his home in Avondale until 1886, when he removed to the scene of his birth, Morristown, N. J., after an absence of over seventy years. In 1889, by invitation of the publishers of the Standard Dictionary, he took the editorial position on that work as Special Definer in charge of the Departments of Law and Medico-Physical Science, and continued in that service four years, not missing a single working day at the age of about eighty.

Judge Allen until within a short time before his death, which occurred on the 25th of March, 1906, in his ninety-third year, remained in excellent health, both physical and mental, and by no means lived in the past, but marched in the front rank in all the events of the day. His son, Theodore F. Allen, of Cincinnati, survives him.

So far as we are advised, he lived to a greater age than any other official or teacher ever associated with Farmers' College. It would seem that his mental force and equipment should have secured him a long tenure of the Presidency. For when he left the College was on the high tide of prosperity, the last year of his term being the banner year for attendance in the history of the Institution.

Dr. Philip Van Ness Myers.

Professor Myers was the eighth and last President of Farmers' College, and the first and only President of Belmont College, its successor. He was called to this position at a time when the Institution had long been in financial distress, and the attendance very much reduced. A heroic effort was being made to resuscitate its condition, and, if possible, restore it to a healthy, vigorous growth. It was in the interest of this revival that Prof. Myers was asked to take the helm. He was known to be a scholar of great attainments and of wide reputation, and eminently qualified for the place. This was in 1879. He accepted, and for eleven years gave to this responsible work his best thought and service. But, unfortunately, he could not accomplish the impossible. He could not build up and maintain the high collegiate standard with an inadequate income. The Scholarship plan, once so available and promising, failed to supply the necessary means, and the hope lay in a permanent endowment, which seemed to be unattainable, the alternative being the reduction to a Secondary School. Under these circumstances, President Myers early in 1890 accepted a call he had received from the University of Cincinnati to the Chair of History and Political Economy, and soon thereafter Belmont College was metamorphosed into a Military School.

We deem it appropriate to place here from the record the expression of the Board of Directors of Belmont College on the occasion of President Myers leaving the Institution, under date of May 14th, 1890, which the committee, in the fullest sense, endorse as follows, to-wit:

"President Myers having been called to a post of honor and responsibility in the University of Cincinnati,

the Board of Directors of Belmont College take this opportunity of testifying their appreciation of his services to the Institution, and of their regard for his character as a man and a teacher. For eleven years he has given his best thought and labor to Belmont College as its President. The Board is of the opinion that of the many students who have been under his care and in the circle of his influence, there is not one but has gone forth from the College with larger, brighter ideas of life and with a serious understanding of its responsibilities. This is the highest encomium that can be passed upon the work of a teacher. In his future fields of labor this Board wishes President Myers the most abundant measure of success."

Philip Van Ness Myers was born at Tribes' Hill, N. Y., August 10th, 1846, the son of Jacob and Catharine L. Myers. He graduated at Williams College in 1871; studied law at Yale 1873-4; spent one year on a scientific mission to South America, and two years in European travel; was married to Ida C. Miller, July 20th, 1876; was President of Farmers' College and of Belmont College, Ohio, from 1879 to 1890; Professor of History and Political Economy in the University of Cincinnati, 1890-1900; Dean of the Academic Faculty, University of Cincinnati, 1895-7. He was honored with degrees as follows: Williams College, A. M., 1874; Yale University, L. L. B., 1890; Belmont College, LL. D., 1891; Miami University, L. H. D., 1891.

Dr. Myers deservedly takes high rank in the list of authors, especially of *Histories of Ages and Nations*, written and adapted by him for the use of High Schools and Colleges. Some of these may be noted as follows:

Life and Nature Under the Tropics, 1871; *Remains of Lost Empires*, 1875; *Medieval and Modern History*.

1889; *Eastern Nations and Greece*, 1890; *History of Rome*, 1890; *History of Greece*, 1897; *Rome—Its Rise and Fall*, 1900; *The Middle Ages*, 1902; *The Modern Age*, 1895, etc.

These histories have been truly characterized as having "a national use and a national reputation." The revision work necessary for up-to-date school use can not be greatly less than the original. The demand on his time must have been pressing and constant. And yet amid all this busy life Dr. Myers gave eleven of his best years to Farmers' College. It was indeed a sacrifice as it developed, for which the former students and friends of the Institution will ever hold him in grateful esteem. And not yet beyond his prime, they will confidently look forward to see still greater honors await him in his chosen field of historical authorship.

George Stephen Ormsby.

Of the Faculty, one of the best remembered and esteemed by the old students of Farmers' College was the first Principal of the *Preparatory Department*, George S. Ormsby. He was appointed to that position in 1847. He also held that of *Adjunct Professor of Mathematics*. He graduated in the class of 1849. He tendered his resignation as teacher in 1857, to take charge of *Greenup Classical Academy*, Greenupsburg, Ky. The resolution of the Board accepting his resignation expressed its highest appreciation of his ability and services. He filled the double position with entire satisfaction, and was well seconded by his assistant, John M. Walden, from 1852 to 1854. He had the confidence of every boy under him. His methods of teaching were so plain and thorough

that his boys, on entering the College, were well prepared and fortified for the higher work before them. He was firm as a rock in correct moral conduct and Christian principles, and left an indelible impression for good upon the minds and hearts of his pupils. No wonder he became a high landmark in the school that the fifty-seven years since he left it have not effaced.

George S. Ormsby was born October 1st, 1820, near Concord, Mass., of Revolutionary stock. His mother died when he was young, and he had a hard struggle as a boy. When fifteen years old he drifted out to Ohio in care of George M. Young, the father of E. S. Young, spent four years on a farm, and earned \$25; went to Granville College, now Dennison University. He maintained himself there by working on the College farm outside of recitation hours at six cents an hour. He thinks he learned more about correct methods of teaching there than from any other source. He observed how those masters taught, and never thought it wise to change their methods. Leaving Granville College, he came to Farmers' College and graduated there. As stated, in 1857 he took charge of Greenup Academy, and remained there until the Civil War in 1861. In August of that year he was appointed to the Superintendency of the Xenia Public Schools, Xenia, Ohio, a position he held until 1879. Surely his long tenure of that position attests the high estimate in which he was held at Xenia as a teacher and a man. In May, 1881, he went to England and conducted a successful business in London until 1888, and crossed the ocean ten times.

Prof. Ormsby also did some of his best work as an author of school books. Among them may be mentioned: "*Ormsby's Guide to Geography*," 1866; "*Ormsby's Pri-*

mary Mathematical Geography and Guide to Nichol's Geographical Models," 1877; also his "*Terrestrial Globe Manual.*" It is affirmed of these that, "In clearness and conciseness of statement and in accuracy of definition these works are unsurpassed, even if equalled." In 1877, also, he published his "*Map Drawing System for Schools,*" claimed to be superior to all other systems. He also wrote some important papers on Grammar, and a work on that subject that is unpublished.

He was married in 1853 to Caroline Woodbury, of Beverly, Mass., and they had three children, a son and two daughters, all living.

The following statement made of Prof. Ormsby is taken from the "Educational History of Ohio:"

"He is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of Ohio's teachers, and always had the confidence of the mighty men who have passed away, such as Andrew J. Rickoff, Thomas W. Harvey, E. F. White, Stevenson, Hancock, Tappan, and others."

It is thus seen that Prof. Ormsby has had a long, useful, and honorable career. He is not now engaged in any public service, but is in good health and attends to his own private affairs. He teaches a large Bible-class every Sabbath morning. Farmers' College never had a truer friend, and now, advanced in years, he yet keeps alive his interest in the memories and scenes clustering around the old school.

The last remark may well apply also to the great body of the "*Old Boys.*" They are all beginning to feel the weight of years. They see many a vacancy in the ranks. And they see the College building growing old with them, but its walls looking good for another fifty

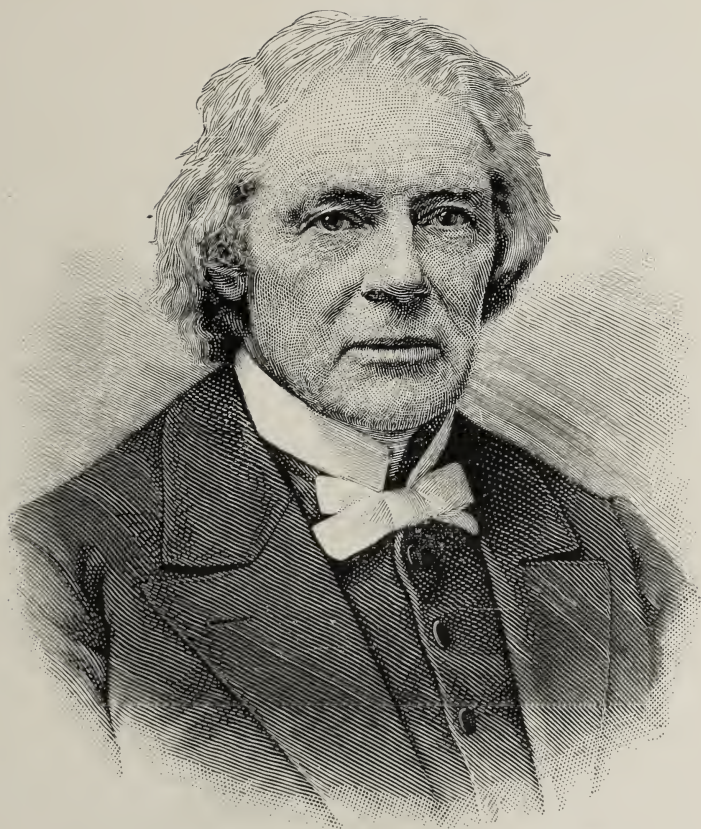


MURAT HALSTEAD

years. They feel stirred by the old love, and they look to the days spent in it as the best and happiest of their lives. The reunion comes to them as an undisguised blessing.

The "Old Boys."

In all several thousand students attended Farmers' College. They were the very best material the country could furnish, and were mostly from the farm and the shop. They were rugged and strong, reliable and earnest. They came to get the kind of education they felt most in need of. They could take the classical, but they largely wanted the more practical. It was this advantage in choice of study they prized more than the degree, for comparatively few graduated. Undoubtedly this practical education molded these young men into the best form for them, broadened and enlightened their minds, and gave a solid tone to their characters. They were bound to realize the benefit in after life whatever their business or calling. They became generally active, useful, leading citizens in their respective communities. Many of them became prominent and successful. It would be impracticable to trace the careers of any considerable number of them, and it might be deemed invidious to select some for special mention. Still we feel justified in recalling the names of a few, who, by their talents and acquirements, rose to merited distinction or achieved unusual success, and who, we believe, laid the foundation of their careers at Farmers' College. The list might be much extended. A principal field of their activity was in the learned professions, the Law claiming, perhaps, an inordinate share. The name that naturally takes the first rank is that of



BISHOP JOHN M. WALDEN.

Benjamin Harrison.

He was a student at Farmers' College in 1848, 1849, and 1850, in the last year a classmate of his friend, Murat Halstead, and would have graduated with him in 1851 if he had not followed Dr. Scott to Oxford, where he graduated in 1852 and married the Doctor's daughter. He became distinguished as a lawyer, soldier, and statesman, and finally, in 1838, won the highest prize in the gift of the Nation—the Presidency. His recognition as a great lawyer was international. He died in the year 1901, aged sixty-seven.

Murat Halstead, of the class of 1851, is a name that has been much "on the tongues of men" for half a century. As an editor and writer his fame encircles the globe, and at seventy-eight he is still hearty and vigorous, his faculties unimpaired, and his pen unimpeded. He has always kept burning his love for Farmers' College.

John M. Walden, of the class of 1852, began his career as a tutor under Prof. Ormsby for two years. He was early converted and became a Methodist preacher. As such he was a strong and popular force in the Church. In 1864 his administrative ability secured his selection as one of the Agents of the Methodist Book Concern, and in 1884 he was chosen as one of the Bishops of that great Church, a position of high honor and responsibility. Herein he demonstrated his power to master details and his ability as an organizer. He became known as the "Business Bishop." Like Mr. Halstead, he enjoys excellent health, and at seventy-five goes daily to his serious work. He, too, does not allow his warm interest in the old College to die out.

And so we might mention with credit and pride many

others, three of whom, lately deceased, would certainly be Hon. Louis B. Gunckel, Dr. O. W. Nixon, and Hon. George W. Hulick, but we feel it is high time to ring down the curtain and put out the lights on this little Historical Play. The tale is of a School, once prosperous and promising, that met with disaster. Let her yet living sons forget her fate, save as a lesson, and forever hold green in the memory the good she so freely gave them in her best days. Let them remember with gratitude the close touch with the Professor, and the lasting impressions received, not less from the character of the man, than from the skill of the teacher. And now, fifty years since, let them observe the great Schools of the land (notably Princeton) seeking a solution of the problem of numbers in a multiplicity of perceptors.

All honor to the memory of Farmers' College and its wise founder, Freeman G. Cary!



PICTURE OF GROUP OF PRESENT COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

APPENDIX

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENTS

<i>Accessus</i>		<i>Exitus</i>
1847	FREEMAN G. CARY, A. M.	1853
1853	ISAAC J. ALLEN, A. M.	1856
1856	Rev CHARLES N. MATTOON, D. D.	1860
1860	JACOB TUCKERMAN, A. M.	1866
1866	Rev. C. D. CURTIS, A. M.	1870
1870	J. S. LOWE, A. M.	1877
1877	Rev. J. B. SMITH, A. M.	1878
1879	PHILIP V. N. MYERS, LL. D	1890

PROFESSORS

1847	* Rev. R. H. BISHOP, D. D., History and Political Economy.	1855
1847	* Rev. JOHN W. SCOTT, D. D., Natural Science.	1849
1847	JOHN SILSBY, A. M., Mathematics.	1852
1849	* JOSEPH G. WILSON, A. M., Ancient Languages and Literature.	1852
1850	R. S. BOSWORTH, A. M., Natural Science.	1857
1852	* J. L. WHITWELL, Natural Science and Literature.	1853
1852	* DANIEL MOLONY, A. M., Modern Languages and Literature.	1852
1852	JOHN STUART HENDERSON, Mathematics.	1856

* Deceased.

<i>Accessus</i>		<i>Exitus</i>
1852	* PHILLIP JACOB KLUND, A. M. Modern Languages and Literature.	1858
1853	* F. G. CARY, Agriculture.	1858
1853	* Rev. LORENZO CARY, A. M., Ancient Languages.	1857
1854	Rev. ALPONSO WOOD, A. M., Botany and Veg. Physiology.	1857
1854	MAXIMILIAN G. KERN, Landscape Gardening.	1857
1857	JACOB TUCKERMAN, A. M.	1860
1857	Rev. J. H. WILSON, A. M., Ancient Languages.	1858
1858	* PHILLIP JACOB KLUND, A. M., Ancient Languages.	1865
1858	E. J. RICKER, Agriculture.	1865
1858	Rev. J. H. WILSON, Agricultural Chemistry.	1865
1866	J. C. BRODFUEHRER, Languages.	1870
1866	E. N. WILD, A. M., Mathematics.	1866
1867	* D. B. PIERSON, Agriculture.	1868
1868	* C. H. GERARD, Mathematics.	1870
1868	* Dr. JOHN A. WARDER, Agriculture.	1876
1873	CHARLES E. HOLT, Mathematics.	1875
1874	Miss LOUISE DOISY, French.	1877
1874	Miss ELIZABETH CALDWELL, Drawing.	1887

* Deceased.

<i>Accessus</i>		<i>Exitus</i>
1873	Mr. F. SCHULER, Music.	1874
1874	Mrs. S. W. KUMLER, Music.	1876
1875	MILTON E. CALDWELL, Mathematics.	1876
1876	* Rev. C. S. COLLINS, A. M., Mental and Moral Science.	1877
1876	Dr. J. W. VANCE, Physiology.	1880
1876	◊ W. H. INGERSOLL, Music.	1876
1876	JOHN M. WILSON, A. M., Theo. and Practical Agriculture.	1880
1876	GEORGE W. BURNS, A. M., Mathematics.	1879
1877	◊ Mrs. M. J. PYLE, Botany and Descriptive Geog.	1887
1877	Miss FLORENCE L. WILDER, Music.	1878
1877	Miss KITTY HUNT, Penmanship.	1879
1878	Rev. L. F. WALKER, Elocution.	1880
1878	◊ ROBERT H. BISHOP, LL. D., Ancient Languages.	1879
1878	Miss CARRIE W. ORMSBY, Music.	1879
1879	WILLIS O. ROBB, A. B., Ancient Languages.	1883
1879	JAMES M. JONES, Mathematics.	1883
1879	Miss AUGUSTA BORK, Modern Languages.	1886
1879	P. V. N. MYERS, A. M., LL. D., Pres. and Prof. Phil. and Eng. Lit	1890

* Deceased.

<i>Accessus</i>		<i>Exitus</i>
1879	Mrs. IDA C. MYERS, Rhetoric and Ancient and Modern History.	1888
1880	* WM. P. THORNTON, M. D., Lecturer on Physiology	1883
1883	WM. A. MERRILL, A. M., Ancient Languages.	1888
1883	A. D. MORRILL, S. M., Mathematics and Chemistry.	1888
1886	Miss ALICE AIKEN, S. B., Music.	1890
1886	Mrs. MARY O. HARRIS, French and German.	1887
1887	Miss ANNA LANGENBECK, French and German.	1890
1886	WM. H. WILDER, A. M., M. D. Lecturer on Philosophy.	1890
1887	Miss LELIA F. COLLINS, Drawing.	1890
1888	Miss LUCY M. BLANCHARD, B. A., Ancient Languages and Literature.	1890
1888	HERBERT S. VORHEES, M. S., Chemistry and Mathematics.	1890

PRINCIPALS OF PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

1849	GEORGE S. ORMSBY, A. M.	1857
1852	JOHN M. WALDEN, Assistant.	1854
1857	J. P. ELLINGWOOD, A. M.	1865
1873	Mrs. J. S. LOWE.	1874
1874	Miss R. S. AMIDON.	1877
1877	Miss ABBY A. JUDSON	1879

* Deceased.

ALUMNI AND ALUMNAE.

CLASS OF '47, 5.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Residence</i>
* J. J. Dennis, A. M.,	Lawyer,	Cincinnati, O.
* Hon. Lewis M. Gunkel, A. M.,	Lawyer,	Dayton, O.
* Victor M. King, A. M.,	Clergyman,	Burlingame, Kan.
* Riley E. Stratton, A. M.,	Lawyer,	Portland, Oregon.
* E. S. Young, A. M.,	Lawyer,	Dayton, O.

CLASS OF '48, 10.

* D. Beeler, A. B.,	Clergyman.	
* M. R. Coleman, A. B.,	Lawyer,	San Francisco, Cal.
S. F. Conklin, A. B.	Physician,	Delphos, O.
N. Doan, A. B.,	Builder,	Richmond, Ind.
A. B. Huston, A. M.,	Lawyer,	Cincinnati, O.
* W. R. Kinder, A. M.,	Judge,	Hamilton, O.
S. J. Mahew, A. B.,	Lawyer,	Huntsville, Ala.
* O. W. Nixon, A. M.,	Physician,	Chicago, Ill.
W. Webster, A. M.,	Physician,	Dayton, O.
Henry Woodruff, A. M.,	Lawyer,	New York City.

CLASS OF '49, 16.

E. B. Beard, A. B.,	Merchant,	California.
Silas Bennett, A. B., D. D.,	Clergyman,	Batavia, O.
J. C. Denise, A. M.,	Physician,	Omaha, Neb.
E. Garrett, A. B.,	Teacher,	Lynn, Iowa.
S. B. Higgins, A. B.,	Civil Eng.,	Jamaica, N. Y.
* V. M. Hollingsworth, A. B.,		
* D. Hough, A. M.,	Teacher,	Indianapolis, Ind.

* Deceased.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Residence</i>
H. S. Howell, A. M.,	Lawyer,	Keokuk, Iowa.
D. C. Kirby, A. M.,	Lawyer,	Cincinnati, O.
Geo. S. Ormsby, A. M.,	Agent,	London, England.
J. Pearson, A. M.,	Farmer,	Illinois
M. W. Pearson, A. M.,	Farmer,	Illinois.
* S. W. Telford, A. B.,	Lawyer,	Troy, Ohio.
H. D. Thompson, A. B.,	Lawyer,	Marion, Ill.
* J. C. Turk, A. M.,	Lawyer,	Omaha City, N. T.
T. Wickersham, A. B.,	Artist,	Chicago, Ill.

CLASS OF '51, 7.

* S. Caldwell, A. M.,	Lawyer,	Cincinnati, O.
Murat Halstead, A. M., LL. D.	Journalist,	Cincinnati, O.
* B. C. Hardin, A. B.,	Farmer,	Bevis, O.
W R. McGill, A. B.,	President C. & E. R. R.,	Newtown, O.
* G. W. Hendricks, A. M.,	Lawyer,	Cincinnati, O.
Isaac F. Morris, A. M.,	Editor,	Piqua, O.
M. S. Turrill, A. M.,	Prin. 26th Dist. School,	Cincinnati, O.

CLASS OF '52, 12.

B. F. Brown, A. M.,	Lawyer, (retired)	College Corner, Indiana.
* J. W. Ebersole, A. B.,	Lawyer.	
A. W. Gaston, A. A.,	Lawyer,	Iowa.
* G. W. Leviston, A. B.,	Lawyer.	
B. W. Lynn, A. M.,	Physician,	Monticello, Tenn.
J. F. Stewart, A. B.,	Clergyman,	Evans, Col.
M. B. Sargeant, A. M.,	Farmer,	Pleasant Run, O.
A. P. Stanton, A. B.,	Lawyer,	Indianapolis, Ind.
* E. F. Strait, A. M.,		Cincinnati, O.
* Rufus Swaim, A. M.,		Richmond, Ind.
J. M. Walden, D.D., LL. D.,	Bishop M. E. C.,	Cincinnati, O.
W. E. Whitridge. A. B.,	U. S. Store- keeper,	Cincinnati, O.

* Deceased.

CLASS OF '53; 13.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Residence</i>
* C. B. Brown, A. B.,	Lawyer,	Memphis, Tenn.
J. W. Coleman, A. B.,	Physician,	Monticello, Ill.
W. P. Fishback, A. B.,	Lawyer,	Indianapolis, Ind.
* J. Hageman, A. B.,	Clergyman.	
Jeff. Hildebrandt, A. B.,	Book-dealer,	Wilmington, O.
G. H. Lane, A. B.,	Lawyer,	Burlington, Iowa.
T. A. Lane, A. B.,	Lawyer,	Cincinnati, O.
J. F. Lafaber, A. M.,	C'ty Clerk,	Georgetown, O.
W. P. Nixon, A. B.,	Editor "In- ter Ocean,"	Chicago, Ill.
* T. P. Quinn, A. B.,	Lawyer.	
J. H. Winters, A. B.,	Banker,	Dayton, O.
D. W. Winters, A. B.,	Merchant,	Dayton, O.
* Israel Williams, A. B.,	Lawyer,	Hamilton, O.

CLASS OF '5, 3.

* George W. Hulick, A. B.,	Lawyer,	Batavia, O.
Justus Krouskopf, A. B.,	Farmer,	Richmond, Ind.
James Logan, A. B.,	Clergyman,	Sharonville, O.

CLASS OF '56, 8.

Foster Black, A. B.,	Farmer,	Bellefontaine, O.
David B. Cable, A. B.,	Teacher,	New Albany, O.
J. W. Cochran,	Lawyer,	Minneapolis, Minn.
Elisha Cook, A. B.,	Teacher,	Weaver, Iowa.
James A. Eads, A. B.,	Lawyer,	Paris, Ill.
Stephen R. Moore, A. B.,	Lawyer,	Kankakee, Ill.
N. B. Wilson, A. B.,	Farmer,	Kentucky.
Charles A. Wolf, A. B.,	Merchant,	Cincinnati, O.

CLASS OF '58, 6.

J. M. Baker, A. M.,	Teacher,	Urbana, O.
* H. M. Cist, A. M.,	Lawyer,	Cincinnati, O.
Sidney A. Fitch, A. B.,	Farmer.	
A. B. Mason, D. D.,	Clergyman,	Detroit, Mich.
* Luman Roberts, A. B.,	Teacher.	
* A. J. Sanborn, A. M.,	Teacher,	S. Hardwick, Vt.

* Deceased.

CLASS OF '59, 11.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Residence</i>
John Beeler, A. M.,	Merchant,	Cincinnati, O.
Andrew D. Braden, A. M.,	Lawyer.	
Franklin W. Brooks, A. B.,	Lawyer,	New York.
Henry L. Brown, A. M.		
Horace Bushnell, Jr., A. M.,	Clergyman,	Minneapolis, Minn.
W. J. Coppock, A. M.,	Lawyer,	Cincinnati, O.
* Arthur E. McLean, A. B.		
J. Gordon Taylor, A. M.,	Merchant,	Cincinnati, O.
* Hiram S. Powers, A. M.,	Teacher,	Carthage, O.
Julius A. Weiss, A. M.,	Engineer,	Columbus, Ind.
* P. A. White, A. B.		

CLASS OF '60, 5.

Clark Braden, A. B.,	Teacher,	Illinois.
S. T. Brooks, A. M.,	Clerk,	Washington, D. C.
* A. C. Hughes, A. M.,	Lawyer.	
E. N. Wild, A. M.,	Lawyer,	College Hill, O.
William Wilmer, A. M.,	Clergyman,	Williamsport, Ind.

CLASS OF '61, 9.

Francis M. Black, A. M.,	Lawyer,	Kansas City, Kan.
Thomas F. Chafer, A. M.,	Clergyman,	Kansas.
D. H. Johnson, A. M.,	Clergyman,	Mt. Healthy, O.
* Solomon Coombs, A. B.,	Physician.	
* Ephraim Kee, A. B.		
* Columbus Metcalf, A. B.		
George W. Parnell, A. M.,	Bookkeeper,	Cincinnati, O.
George G. Perkins, A. M.,	Judge,	Covington, Ky.
B. J. Ricker, A. M.,	Lawyer,	Locust Grove, O.

CLASS OF '62, 3.

J. J. Allnut, A. M.,	Lawyer	Louisville, Ky.
* W. H. Gray, A. B.		
* C. B. Pattison, A. M.,	Merchant,	Indianapolis, Ind.

* Deceased.

CLASS OF '63, 9.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Residence</i>
G. H. Dart, A. B.,	Clergyman,	Milford, O.
* J. B. Kincaid, A. B.,	Lawyer,	Cincinnati, O.
E. P. Marshall, A. B.,	Insurance,	Cincinnati, O.
* A. M. Moffat, A. B.,	Clergyman,	Hamilton, Ont.
Daniel Malony, A. B.,	Bookkeeper,	Cincinnati, O.
* C. S. Ringsby, A. B.		
W. J. Snodgrass, A. B.,	Merchant,	LeGrande, Ore.
* Oliver Temple, A. B.,	Lawyer.	
* Levi Wild, A. B.,	Physician.	

CLASS OF '64, 2.

James E. Neal, A. B.,	Lawyer,	Hamilton, O.
Theodore W. Pyle, A. B.,	Insurance,	Cincinnati, O.

CLASS OF '65, 3.

Jere M. Cochran, A. B.,		Glendale, O.
Thos. M. Dill, A. B.,	Teacher,	Lockland, O.
John M. Herron, A. B.,		Locust Grove, O.

CLASS OF '77, 3.

Miss Nellie M. Amidon, A. B.,	Teacher,	Geneva, O.
Aaron D. Fagin, A. B.,	Farmer,	Nicholsville, O.
B. Pascal Hammitt, B. L.,	Teacher,	College Hill, O.

CLASS OF '78, 4.

Jeannie Kennedy, S. B.,	Clerk,	College Hill, O.
Ida B. Wilder, A. B.,		College Hill, O.
William H. Wilder, A. B., M. D.,	Physician,	College Hill, O.
Mary Janet Harris, S. B.		College Hill, O.

CLASS OF '79, 5.

Louis E. Aiken, A. B.,	Teacher,	College Hill, O.
Carrie D. Blanchard, L. B.,	Teacher,	College Hill, O.
William P. Gulick, A. B.,		Bevis, O.
Julia K. Harris, A. B.,	Teacher,	College Hill, O.
Mamie Kennedy, A. B.,	Teacher,	Cincinnati, O.

* Deceased.

CLASS OF '81, 6.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Residence</i>
Chas. S. Bacon, A. B.,		Lockland, O.
Mabelle Brown, S. B.,	Teacher,	College Hill, O.
Frank Dudley Emerson, S. B.,		College Hill, O.
Jennie Griffin, S. B.,	Teacher,	Mt. Airy, O.
Luvenia M. Gilbert, A. B.,		Lockland, O.
Abbie A. Gray, S. B.,		College Hill, O.

CLASS OF '82, 4.

J. A. Green, S. B.,	Editor,	College Hill, O.
Clara A. Hawley, S. B.,	Teacher,	Marysville, O.
Lillie Robb, S. B.,	Teacher,	Marysville, O.
Orville Simpson, S. B.,	Man'fr.,	College Hill, O.

CLASS OF '83, 4.

Alice Aiken, S. B.,	Teacher,	College Hill, O.
Anna V. Brown, S. B.,		College Hill, O.
Nellie Wilder, S. B.,		College Hill, O.
Nettie Wilder, S. B.,		College Hill, O.

BELMONT COLLEGE.

CLASS OF '84, 4.

Carrie C. Wilder, S. B.,		College Hill, O.
Flora Z. Howard, S. B.,		College Hill, O.
Daisy Blanchard, A. B.,		College Hill, O.
Herbert S. Vorhees, S. B.,	Teacher,	Reading, O.

CLASS OF '85, 3.

Else May Harris, S. B.,		College Hill, O.
Dr. William H. Wilder, M. A.,	Physician,	College Hill, O.
Dr. A. J. Compton, M. A.,	Physician.	

CLASS OF '86, 6.

Susie M. Aiken, S. B.,		College Hill, O.
Ellen H. Poole, S. B.,		Groesbeck, O.
Jessie Roberts, S. B.,		Mt. Healthy, O.
Charles L. McCrea, S. B.,		College Hill, O.
Robert D. Betts, S. B.,		College Hill, O.
Wm. P. Everts, S. B.,		College Hill, O.

CLASS OF '88, 9.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Residence</i>
Lulu M. Blanchard, A. B.,		College Hill, O.
William Brockaw, A. B.,		Cumminsville, O.
Georgia B. Bowman, S. B.,		College Hill, O.
Mary G. Moore, S. B.,		Groesbeck, O.
Harriet Poole, S. B.,		Groesbeck, O.
Nettie West, S. B.,		Groesbeck, O.
Emma W. Wilder, S. B.,		College Hill, O.
Herbert S. Vorhees, M. S.,	Teacher,	Reading, O.
B. F. Morgan, S. B., (as of the class of 1856,)		Raysville, Ind.

CLASS OF '90, 1.

Charles L. McCrea, M. S., in course.

HONORARY.

F. D. EMERSON, A. M.

J. A. GREEN, A. M.

H. S. VORHEES, A. M.

PHILIP VAN NESS MYERS, LL. D.

MURAT HALSTEAD, LL. D.

Total 171.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Of the Graduates and former members of Farmers' College more than one hundred are known to have entered the National Army, many of whom have occupied positions of great responsibility.

The following are the names, so far as we can ascertain, of those who lost their lives in defending the integrity of the Union.

J. P. ALLEN, 75th O. V.
Capt. E. A. BROWN, 34th O. V.
A. S. BAILEY.
ALONZO BENNETT, died in Libby Prison.
B. F. BELCH.
S. COOMBS, Assistant Surgeon.
THOS. COX.
Lieut. R. E. ELLINGWOOD, 2nd Regular U. S. I
CHARLES FITCH, Paymaster on Gunboat.
Sergeant WM. GRAY, 83rd O. V. I.
D. A. GRAY, 7th O. N. G.
R. B. HICKMAN.
Capt. J. B. IRWIN.
Capt. EPHRAIM KEE, 105th O. V.
COLUMBUS METCALF, Q. M. Sergeant.
Col. GABRIEL NETTER.
J. L. ROWAN.
LOUIS WOLFF.
N. A. WILSON.
WM. WILSON.
Lieut. P. A. WHITE, 83rd Pa., died in Libby Prison
ANDREW J. FERRIS, Q. M. Sergeant 4th O. V. C.
CARY A. WESTERFIELD, Surgeon.
ANDREW J. HUSTON, 69th O. V. I.

List of Old Students of Farmers' College *Living*,
So Far as the Committee Can Ascertain, viz.—

<i>Names</i>	<i>Years at College</i>	<i>Address</i>
Archer, C. C.	1863-65	Cincinnati, O.
Atkins, Wm E.	1860-63	Cincinnati, O.
Agin, C. C.	1869-70	Cincinnati, O.
Archer, Wm.	1860-61	Cincinnati, O.
Ayer, John	1862-63	Withamsville, O.
Atherton, Israel	1856-57	Ross, O.
Allen, Theo. F.	1854-55	Covington, Ky.
Aston, E. S.	1870-71	Cincinnati, O.
Avery, C. Hammond	1867-68	College Hill, O.
Avery, Alice A.	1878-82	College Hill, O.
Brower, Abram	1834-35	Fern Bank, O.
Biddinger, Fred.	1854-55	Harrison, O.
Burdsal, Josiah	1861-65	Cincinnati, O.
Bowles, Frank	1866-67	Harrison, O.
Bramble, D. D.	1853-56	Cincinnati, O.
Buckingham, A. G.	1859-60	Miamisville, O.
Bowles, Henry	1857-60	Harrison, O.
Baen, Lloyd P.	1861-62	Brecon, O.
Brown, Richard	1857-59	Hamilton, O.
Brown, Orin	1859-60	Ross, O.
Beeler, John	1854-59	Cincinnati, O.
Brown, H. C.	1865-66	O'Keana, O.
Bates, Isaac	1863-64	Cincinnati, O.
Bowman, H. K.		College Hill, O.
Brown, Chas. P.		Cincinnati, O.
Brown, Mabel		College Hill, O.
Brooks, Franklin W.	1853-59	Washington, D. C.
Bevis, Van		Mt. Healthy, O.
Bonnell, J. E.		Wyoming, O.
Bacon, John		Montfort P. O., O.
Brawley, Mark A.	1859-60	Frankfort, Kas.
Brawley, John H.	1859-60	Cleves, O.
Boatman, Mark M.	1859-60	Harrison, O.
Brown, Benton B.		Cincinnati, O.
Borden, Harry C.		Washington, D. C.
Bagley, Thos. K.		College Hill, O.

<i>Names</i>	<i>Years at College</i>	<i>Address</i>
Bishop, George L.		Oxford, O.
Bonham, E. W.		St. Paul, Minn.
Carnahan, G. A.	1847-49	Wyoming, O.
Coppock, Wm J.	1854-59	Cincinnati, O.
Crary, Geo. W. ,	1864-65	Cincinnati, O.
Coyle, F. J.	1867-68	Leesburg, Fla.
Clingman, Ed. N.	1868-70	Cincinnati, O.
Cappeller, Wm. S.		Mansfield, O.
Cochran, Jere M.	1862-65	Glendale, O.
Crawford, John S.		Cincinnati, O.
Cary, Ferd. E.	1853-	Chicago, Ill.
Cornell, John B.		Sharonville. O.
Conklin, P. Cory		Hamilton, O.
Cilley, Joseph	1847-8	Cleves, O.
Durham, Wm.	1863-65	Cincinnati, O.
Duckwald, J. P.	1863-65	Locust Corner, O.
Davis, Walter L.	1859-61	Cincinnati, O.
Dayton, H. P.	1863-65	Cincinnati, O.
Drake, L. D.	1863-65	Newtown, O.
Davis, John	1863-64	Cincinnati, O.
Dawson, Henry	1852-53	Socialville, O.
Dart, George H.	1852-53	Hamilton, O.
Deiningner, Henry		College Hill, O.
DeHart, Richard P.		Lafayette, Ind.
Davis, Charles H.		Cincinnati, O.
Doty, J. H.	1852-54	Cincinnati, O.
Duckwall, Wm.		Milford, O.
Davis, Washington B.	1850-55	Millville, O.
Daily, David	1856-	Bantam, O.
Edwards, I. K.	1863-64	Newtown, O.
Elstun, O. R.	1856-57	New Richmond, O.
Edwards, Isaac K.	1861-62	Mt. Carmel, O.
Eifersod, Jos.		Cleves, O.
Eads, James		Paris, Ill.
Ferris, Wm.	1856-58	Norwood, O.
Frank, A. T.	1861-64	Cincinnati, O.
Friedeborn, J.	1868-69	Norwood, O.
Ferris, Wm. M.	1851-52	Newtown, O

<i>Names</i>	<i>Years at College</i>	<i>Address</i>
Felter, Geo. W.	1854-55	Madisonville, O.
Fagaly, Jas. H.	1852-53	Station L., Cincinnati, O.
Ferree, Harry		Mt. Healthy, O.
Ferris, Jas. L.		Springfield, O.
Ferree, Geo. W.		Edgar, Clay Co., Nebraska.
Ferree, Dan'l		Goshen, O.
Fee, Charles E.	1860-62	Moscow, O.
French, Tilden R.		Cincinnati, O.
French, Maynard		Glendale, O.
Goggin, Oliver W.		Mt. Healthy, O.
Gray, Jonathan F.	1858-59	Hamilton, O.
Getzendanner, Scott	1869-70	Cheviot, O.
Gosling, F. J.	1860-61	Cincinnati, O.
Gosling, Chas. W.	1863-65	Cincinnati, O.
Godley, S. S.	1873-74	Cincinnati, O.
Gray, Adam		Cincinnati, O.
Gordon, Wm. L.		Goshen, O.
Gregory, M. J.		Memphis, Tenn.
Giffin, James		Mt. Airy, O.
Henderson, W. Scott	1856-61	Sater, O.
Hern, Horace		Station L., Cincinnati, O.
Hulick, Geo. W.	1851-55	Batavia, O.
Hill, Al. E.	1858-60	Symmes Corner, O.
Hayden, Wm. C.	1868-69	College Hill, O.
Huston, Wm. S.	1853-54	R. F. D. No. 1, Mt. Healthy, O.
Huston, A. B.	1843-48	College Hill, O.
Huston, Paul A. J.	1849-51	R. F. D. No. 1, Mt. Healthy, O.
Huston, L. P.	1858-60	Hamilton, O.
Hildebrandt, Jeff.	1851-53	Wilmington, O.
Hunter, Calvin S.	1854-58	Hamilton, O.
Halstead, Murat	1848-51	Cincinnati, O.
Hall, Frank J.	1864-65	Rushville, Ind.
Howe, Charles A.	1853-55	Terrace Park, O.
Holter, M. J. W.	1856-57	Cincinnati, O.
Hosbrook, D. S.	1862-63	Madeira, O.

<i>Names</i>	<i>Years at College</i>	<i>Address</i>
Huston, Paul B.	1859-60	New Richmond, O.
Hageman, R. S.		Camp Hageman, O.
Hunter, Thos. D.	1849-51	Mt. Healthy, O.
Hunter, Wm. A.	1847-51	R. F. D. No. 1, Hamilton, O.
Hulick, H. S.		Batavia, O.
Hulick, J. S.		Chilicothe, O.
Hunt, Jas. B.		Trenton, N. J.
Hyer, John		Withamsville, O.
Huston, Albert		Pleasant Run, O.
Huston, Andrew		Pleasant Run, O.
Hawkins, Elisha		New Richmond, O.
Hannaford, Sam'l		Cincinnati, O.
Halstead, Benton	1855-	Cincinnati, O.
Hill, Townsend		Mt. Healthy, O.
Harris, Carl		Cleveland, O.
Huston, James		R. F. D. No. 1, Mt. Healthy, O.
Hunt, Noah		Mt. Healthy, O.
Highland, G. W.		Lockland, O.
Herron, John M.		Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Hieatt, Wm.		Montgomery, O.
Howell, H. Scott		Keokuk, Iowa.
Hahn, Wilson		Cincinnati, O.
Hare, Thomas		Lindale, O.
Huston, David	1862-	Hamilton, O.
Haynes, Job		Elizabethtown, O.
Ingersole, J. S.	1863-64	Cleves, Ohio.
Idlet, John	1854-	Point Pleasant, O.
Jackson, Geo. W.		Mt. Healthy, O.
Johnston, Miles	1859-62	Norwood, O.
Kelbourn, Dwight C.	1858-60	Litchfield, Conn.
Langdale, R. H.	1858-61	Cincinnati, O.
Lane, Thos A.	1850-53	Mt. Healthy, O.
Ludlow, A. S.	1851-56	Cincinnati, O.
Ludlow, Wm. B.	1843-46	College Hill, O.
Ludlow, S. W.	1845-49	South Bantam, O.
Lane, Aaron V.	1847-48	Mt. Healthy, O.
Lynn, Henry J.	1852-56	Hernando, Miss.

<i>Names</i>	<i>Years at College</i>	<i>Address</i>
Lynn, Eugene B.	1860-61	Aurora, Ind.
Lynn, John R.		Rising Sun, Ind.
Lynn, B. W.		Salttillo, Miss.
Ludlow, John	1849-52	Cincinnati, O.
Laboiteaux		Mt. Healthy, O.
Lowes, Cyrennes E.		Hartwell, O.
Love, John K.	1860-62	Miamiville, O.
Ludlow, Israel	1860-62	
McMakin, John H.	1860-63	Cincinnati, O.
Marshall, E. P.	1861-63	Cincinnati, O.
Moore, James A.	1858-60	Cincinnati, O.
Moore, W. R.	1862-64	Cincinnati, O.
Muth, August E.	1861-62	Cincinnati, O.
Moore, Stephen R.	1853-56	Kankakee, Ill.
Morris, Isaac S.	1850-51	Piqua, O.
Morris, Nathan Hale		Spillard, O.
McMeen, Jno. R.	1859-61	Cincinnati, O.
Moore, Jas. W.	1854-55	Mt. Healthy, O.
Means, William	1850-51	Yellow Springs, O.
Moloney, John H.		Symmes Corner, O.
Moore, Thos. W.		Wyoming, O.
Moloney, James	1861-	New York City.
Maloney, Dan'l A.	1855-	College Hill, O.
Miller, Wm. H.		Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mosteller, F. S.		Sharonville, O.
Medary, George		LaCross, Wis.
Mitchell, Ezekiel		Holly, Mich.
Millner, Wm.		Williamsport, Ind.
Mitchell, R.		Pleasant Ridge, O.
Moloney, Gerald	1864-	Mt. Healthy, O.
Meddock, Frank M.		Lebanon, O.
McArthur, Peter		Dayton, Ky.
McClymon, L. E.		Cincinnati, O.
Nixon, W. P.	1851-52	Chicago, Ill.
Neal, James E.	1862-64	Hamilton, O.
Oyler, Geo. W.	1849-51	Harrison, O.
Ormsby, Geo. S.	1847-49	Xenia, O.
Orr, Robert		Newport, Ky.

<i>Names</i>	<i>Years at College</i>	<i>Address</i>
Perin, Oliver L.	1859-60	Cincinnati, O.
Platto, David E.	1860-61	Dent, O.
Patton, J. Ferris		Newtown, O.
Pierson, N. L.	1869-70	College Hill, O.
Pierson, J. L.	1870-71	College Hill, O.
Pyle, Theodore W.	1858-64	College Hill, O.
Perkins, George G.	1859-61	Covington, Ky.
Pinney, Martin		Transit, O.
Parker, Chas.		Rantoul, Ill.
Parks, Ambrose		Cincinnati, O.
Parks, Godfrey F.		Cincinnati, O.
Ponsford, Susan Aiken	1882-86	College Hill, O.
Quinn, Samuel M.	1863-64	Cincinnati, O.
Quinn, Robert W.		Eaton, Ohio.
Rankin, C. S.	1845-47	College Hill, O.
Robinson, Otis E.		Cincinnati, O.
Ricker, J. T.		Glen Rose, O.
Ricker, B. J.		Locust Corner, O.
Roll, George S.		Fort Worth, Tex.
Richardson, Jas. J.		Corn Creek, Ky.
Ross, Alonzo		R. F. D. No. 3, Hamilton, O.
Sadler, L. L.	1859-60	Cincinnati, O.
Stanton, A. P.		Indianapolis, Ind.
Sutton, A. D.		Hannibal, Mo.
Simpson, W. T.		Middletown, O.
Scott, Henderson W.		Sater, O.
Stites, Chas. F.		Station C, Cincinnati, O.
St. Clair, Geo.		Lexington, Ky.
Stevens, Isaac		Madisonville, O.
Stickel, Rev. James		Toledo, Iowa.
Swan, Henry	1854-	Mt. Langham, Ill.
Strong, Frank		College Hill, O.
Turrill, M. S.	1847-51	Cincinnati, O.
Taylor, J. Gordon	1853-59	Cincinnati, O.
Turpin, Philip T.	1861-64	Cincinnati, O.
Tozzer, Henry	1863-65	Cincinnati, O.
Tomlinson, S. B.	1847-48	Cincinnati, O.

<i>Names</i>	<i>Years at College</i>	<i>Address</i>
Taylor, Robert		Dent, O.
Thompson, George L.		Cincinnati, O.
Taylor, R.		Cheviot, O.
Thornton, J. F.		Fern Bank, O.
Thompson, J. M.		Mason, O.
Thompson, James		Knoxville, Tenn.
Urmston, Benjamin		Mt. Healthy, O.
Van Horn, Sam'l A.	1854-55	Lawrenceburg, Ind.
Van Derveer, H. E.		Hamilton, O.
Vincent, Frank J.		Harrison, O.
Van Dyke, J. A.	1859-	Lewis, O.
Voorhis, Manning		Kokomo, Ind.
Voorhis, Oliver W.		Lawrence, Ind.
Voorhis, S. R.		Cincinnati, O.
Wright, P. N.	1855-58	Mt. Healthy, O.
Williamson, Albert	1859-60	Cincinnati, O.
Wise, Leo	1861-67	Cincinnati, O.
Wild, Ed. N.	1852-60	College Hill, O.
Wood, Fayette M.	1858-61	Dent, O.
Wainright, C. M.	1855-56	Mt. Repose, O.
Walden, John M.	1849-52	Cincinnati, O.
Walden, L.	1878-79	Bond Hill, O.
Whallon, James	1858-59	Mt. Healthy, O.
Wiseman, C. M. L.		Lancaster, O.
Wilmer, Wm.		Attica, Ind.
Williamson, Paul H.	1853-55	San Francisco, Cal.
Wright, J. Gano		Cincinnati, O.
Wise, Isadore		College Hill, O.
Watson, Wm.		Cincinnati, O.
Williams, Geo. W.		Shandon, O.
Weakley, H. H.		Dayton, O.
Witherby, Freeman Cary		College Hill, O.
Wiggins, Carl		Cleveland, O.
Winters, John	1852-53	Dayton, O.
Winters, David	1852-53	Dayton, O.
Wild, Chas. R.		College Hill, O.
Zimmerman, Eugene	1858-59	Cincinnati, O.

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